The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,194 New Series. BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1888.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.—Once a fortnight.
BOMBAY TO BRINDISI & LONDON.—Once a week.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

NEW ACCELERATED THROUGH MAIL SERVICE *VIA* THE CANAL.
NO EGYPTIAN RAILWAY JOURNEY.

COMMENCING with the 27th January, from Bombay, and weekly thereafter, the Company's Mail Steamers will proceed to London through the Canal, calling alternately at Brindisi and Marseilles *en route*. On the Marseilles Week the mails will be transferred at Port Said to another Steamer leaving for Brindisi, and Passengers preferring that route can transfer to that Steamer also.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	FRIDAY.
* SIAM	3011	500	H. Weigheil	6th Jan.
L. ARAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	13th ,,
* ASIA	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	20th ,,
B. L. MIRZAPORE	3857	500	R. Harvey	27th ,,
† B. L. CATHAY	2953	500	M. de Horne	3rd Feb.
B. L. SUTLEJ	4194	800	W. D. Wolcester	10th ,,
* SIAM	3049	500	H. Weighell	17th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	660	W. A. Wheler	24th ,,
M. L. COROMANDEL	4496	800	I. Reeves	2nd Mar.
B. L. BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	9th ,,
M. L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	16th ,,
B. N. BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	23rd ,,
M. L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	30th ,,
B. L. CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	6th April.
M. L. ROSETTA	3524	700	G. W. Brady	13th ,,
B. L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	20th ,,
M. L. SUTLEJ	4124	800	W. D. Worcester	27th ,,
B. L. PESHAWUR	3900	500	W. A. Wheler	4th May

The steamers marked L proceed to London *viâ* Malta, Gibraltar, and Plymouth. Those marked B L to Brindisi and thence to London, and those marked M L to Marseilles and London.

*Those vessels proceed to Suez only, passengers transhipping at that port for Marseilles, Brindisi, and London.

†By this vessel passengers for Marseilles transhipping at Suez.

The direct Brindisi steamers will call at Malta, Plymouth, and London, and the direct Marseilles steamers at Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back *viâ* Taranto, Naples, Rome, and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	On or about
BALLAARAT	4752	900	E. Ashdown	23rd Dec.
BENGAL	4500	800	W. B. Andrews	6th Jan.
CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmond	20th ,,
GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	3rd Feb.

The steamer Siam and Assam have just been refitted, their Second Saloon accommodation much improved by the addition of two berth cabins and other conveniences for the greater comfort of passengers. The Electric light has been fitted throughout.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.

Bombay, Jan. 1, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below :—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 550, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE :—

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay,	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Jan.	1st March
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	1st Feb.	20th March.
SINGAPORE			20th Feb.	10th April.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVES can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *viâ* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
STURA ..	On the 7th Jan.
BORMIDA ...	,, 25th ,,

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
POSEIDON	S. Mersa	4,600	650	7th Jan.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Feb.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lewesich	4,600	650	7th March.
TITANIA	M Garofolich	4,300	600	7th April.

EXTRA STEAMERS TO TRIESTE.

TIMAVO	T. Rassovich	25th Jan.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	25th Feb.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include *Wine or Beer supplied at meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, ... BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemesion	4,600	650	11th Jan.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, Jan. 2, 1888.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Steamer.	Tons.	Commdr.	on or about
CLAN GRAHAM	3,000	J. Alexanderson	10th Jan. '88

THIS Steamer is fitted with every requisite for comfort. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck. Surgeon and stewardess carried.

Passengers can be booked through to London (overland from Marseilles). For particulars as to rates of passage money, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 19th Dec., 1887.

CHEAP PASSAGES.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S. S. KIRBY HALL on or about 10th Jany. 1888.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
PASSENGERS can book through to LONDON overland
S. S. ASTON HALL on or about 20th Jany. 1888.
S. S. WORSLEY HALL on or about 10th Feby. 1888.

THESE STEAMERS have good accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

EDWARD BATES AND CO.
Agents.

Bombay, December 7 1887.

SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND.

The Assortments of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Stores prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained on KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 6th January, 1888, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, and Kutch Mandvie, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd January (on arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 4th January, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S.S. "MECCA," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, the 26th January, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on FRIDAY, 20th January, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd Jan., 1888. Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE, BETWEEN BOMBAY,

LIVERPOOL AND THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail.
PERSIA	J. Hutchinson	3317	480	14th Jan.' 88

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUGH AT MARSEILLES.

HISPANIA	J. W. Marr	3380	480	26th Jan. '88.
ARMENIA	T. Gibson	3395	480	12th Feb.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT.

ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	1st Mar.'88
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	17th ,,
ASIA	J. Craig	3550	480	31st ,,
BELGRAVIA	G. Boothby	3000	560	14th April
HISPANIA	J. Moor	3380	480	5th May
NUBIA	T. Knox	3551	480	19th ,,
ARABIA	J. Laird	3544	480	31st ,,
VICTORIA	W. Russell	3357	480	16th June

Passengers by s.s. Persia can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 28th Dec., 1887. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PRIME STILTON CHEESE.

(10lbs. to 14lbs. each)
Re. 1-4 per lb.

THIS Cheese is superior to any the Company has previously imported.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

BREAKFAST FISH.

Herrings, Fine, Fresh	per tin	0 6
Herrings Kippered	,,	0 11
Herrings a la Sardine	,,	0 12
Herrings Red, Selected fish	,,	1 0
Herrings in Tomata Sauce	,,	0 12

TREACHER and Co., Limited,
PROVISION MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS.

Price Re. 1-6 per tin.

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAMOUS SCOTCH PRESERVES.

KEILLER'S APPLE JAM.
KEILLER'S B. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S DAMSON JAM.
KEILLER'S GOOSEBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S PLUM JAM.
KEILLER'S GREENGAGE JAM.
KEILLER'S RASPBERRY JAM.
KEILLER'S R. CURRANT JAM.
KEILLER'S STRAWBERRY JAM.

1 lb tins, 7 annas cash.

KEILLER'S CHERRY.
KEILLER'S APRICOT
1 lb tins, 9 annas each.

Sole Agents for the Presidency,
TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N. LAZARUS'

INTERCHANGEABLE
SPECTACLES
AND
EYE-GLASSES

Are the first in the world, and a
HUNDRED TIMES BETTER THAN PEBBLES.

This is the opion of Thousands who have tried both.

The Frames are made of Gold, Silver and Steel, in graduated sizes and with bridges of different heights, so that a Perfect Fitting Frame, with the Lenses in their Proper position, can be guaranteed in any case. The Lenses are INTERCHANGEABLE with the Frames, so that EACH EYE can be suited without difficulty.

...ranted Everywhere.

...n application to

...ARUS,
...TICIAN,
... Lord Dufferin,
...neral of India,
...A;
...TIVES ON TOUR.

OR

GRIN... Co.—BOMBAY
G... —CALCUTTA.

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MISSION...
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full info...
free up...
FIXED ...
GERS ...
GRINDL...
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GRINDL...
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OUT...
and Ba...
and ap...

...S booked by P. & O. ...eamers FREE OF COM... the best available ...AMPHLET containing ...'s HAND BOOK sent ...GAGE shipped AT A ...f required. PASSEN... England by Messrs. ...resentatives. CIRCU... by Correspondents ...granted on Messrs. ...OVERREIGNS and BANK ...t current rates. ...RS met on arrival ...REIGNS, BANK NOTES ...ndon cashed.

...ND ...O.,
...LLERS.

... on hand a ...lection of Jewellery in ...ilver. Fine Rampore ... Palangposh, Morada... ...oona and Surat Toys, ... Silver Clutch Work... ...n Curios, and ... ...mention. Inspe... ...by post. Add... ...Jewellers, Rai...

H...
Gold, ...
Chudd...
bad, a...
Ivory ...
Foolk...
other ...
invite...
HUR...
Row, ...

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Bottles. Rs. a.	Half Bottles. Rs. a.	
BSS BEER, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	per doz. Cash.
Do. L. B. A., do.	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 0	4 0	,, ,,
BUFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER, Ind. Coope's	5 4	4 4	,, ,,
PISENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	5 10	3 12	,, ,,
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 6	4 6	,, ,,
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co	6 4	4 4	,, ,,
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	7 8	5 0	,, ,,
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each		

TREACHER & COMPANY,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS SEASON, 1887

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

GENUINE WINES and SPIRITS may be ordered through every respectable Dealer, Hotel and Restaurant Keeper, &c., throughout India and the Colonies. The name

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.

should apear on every Label, Cork, and Capsule.

Many traders substitute other Brands, costing them less and yielding more profit.

WINE PURVEYORS TO H. E. THE VICEROY OF INDIA.

GOLD MEDALLISTS. ESTABLISHED 1815.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

A
NEW DISPENSARY
AND
GENERAL SALE ROOM
OPENED
THIS DAY, TUESDAY, THE 3RD JANUARY, 1888,
AT
BYCULLA BRIDGE.
OPPOSITE THE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

IN NUMEROUS VARIETIES.
SPLENDID SELECTIONS.
WITH MODERATE PRICES.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

HOSIERY FOR THE COLD SEASON.

IMPORTANT SHIPMENTS now on inspection, selected by our Mr. PILE in London. All the latest West End novelties in Balbriggan, Merino and Cashmere Socks and Hose.

		Rs.	Rs.
GENT'S	Balbriggan ½ Hose, new stripes and self-colors, special Lines	per dozen, from	18 to 30
Do.	Merino, ½ Hose, strongly recommended, new designs, from	21	to 28
Do.	Cashmere, ½ Hose, all Wool, splendid finish and styles	from	23 to 40
Do.	Pure Natural Undyed Wool, ½ Hose, Silk Stripes, per dozen		30
Do.	Hand Knit Hose, and ½ Hose	from per pair	2-12

A very large variety of Cotton, Merino, Silk and Wool and Lambs Wool Undervests, Pant and Drawers.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO., Ld.,

HOSIERS AND SHIRT-MAKERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS
KHETWADY, BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.

ENTIRELY UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS,

IRON ROOFS	CRANES	BEVEL AND ROPE
ROAD ROLLERS	CYLINDERS	GEARINGS
LAMP POSTS	GATES	ORNAMENTAL AND
GIRDERS	RAILINGS	GENERAL CASTINGS
BRIDGES	COLUMNS	

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General, Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. It is under the direct supervision of a Practical European Superintendent. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, etc., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & CO.

WHEN PURCHASING A WATCH

...ssary to remember the following THREE IMPORTANT ...IONS.

...obtain a reliable and serviceable timekeeper.
...u obtain the best value for your money.
...you deal with a house whose name is sufficient guarantee ...ir dealings.

...RCKS & COMPANY. Ld.

...ECIALLY RECOMMEND THE FOLLOWING FROM THE IMMENSE VARIETY OF WATCHES THEY KEEP ON HAND.

	Rs.
Their Original and everlasting Campaign Watch Keyless lever	35
Their "Popular" Keyless Watch	14
Their Silver Keyless Lever Watch	50
Their highest "Perfect" Gold Watch	240
Maximum Variation one minute per Month	
Their reliable Chregraph Watch	85
Their Lady's handsome Keyless, 18 ct. Gold Watch with finest works Crystal front...	90
Do. do. Hunting case	120
Do. do. Half-Hunting case	125

REPAIRS OF EVERY KIND EXECUTED BY SPECIALISTS.

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite Clock Tower.

POONA,
1, East Street,
Opposite the Napier Hotel.

LIPP'S PIANOS

SYMPATHETIC AND SEMI-GRAND.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, WINCHESTER REPEATING RIFLES

45/4 Bore Sporting, 9 Shots, best quality			Rs. 140, plain quality Rs. 120.
500 ,, Express, 5 Do.	4/c.	... ...	Rs. 140, do. do. Rs. 110.
500 ,, Single Shot, Winchesters			Rs. 65
Cartridges for 100 for 450 Rifles	... ...	Rs. 11	Reloading Tools, Per Set for 450 Rifles Rs. 17
,, ,, 100 ,, 500 ,,	... ...	,, 13	,, ,, ,, 500 ,, ,, 22

Apply to

KING KING & CO., BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES AND NOVELTIES.

JUST UNPACKED

AN extensive and unrivalled collection of the JAPANESE, CHINESE ARTISTIC CURIOSITIES, suitable for Christmas, Weddings, Birthday Presents and general Gifts, House use &c.

JINRIKSA, (Chinese Conveyances), single and double, of a very light and durable nature.

All the things are priced exceedingly cheap.

EBRAHIM ADAMALLY,
CHINA BAZAAR, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW YEAR'S GIFTS

IN GREAT
AND
CHOICE
VARIETY.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FURTHER EXTENSION AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT BOMBAY.

THE increase of Travellers, Visitors and Residents in Bombay, has induced the Proprietors to make FURTHER VAST STRUCTURAL IMPROVEMENTS beyond those carried out last year to this the most popular and successful hotel in India.

A FINE SPACIOUS VERANDAH is under construction with the usual kindness of the Landlord, and will be placed all around the building, and this addition has been so planned as to give privacy so inadequately attained in most hotels, with added comfort to visitors and residents.

The SANITARY arrangements have had especial attention and meet with the approval of the best, scientific authorities.

Every Bedroom has a Bathroom, with constant and full supply of water secured by costly steam power.

The DINING HALL—the largest and finest in India—is worthy of its name, having been the Hall of the High Court of Justice. There are Billiard, Reading, Smoking and Drawing Rooms for the use of residents.

Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour, with full access to sea breeze.

For TRAVELLERS the Great Western offers facilities in its proximity to Station Harbour, Government, and other Offices.

Trams pass the door to all parts of the city.

Passengers at Church Gate and Victoria Stations met by Hotel servants. Tariff, Rs. 5 per day Cook's coupons accepted.

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,

COGNAC,
FRANCE,
FOR MANY YEARS THE SECOND LARGEST SHIPPERS,

ARE prepared to give liberal terms to large dealers.
Apply to Cognac direct, or

ROUYER GUILLET ET CIE.,
59, MARK LANE, LONDON.
SOLE PROPRIETORS OF THE CELEBRATED BRANDS—
O. & T. BACOT, R. C. LEFORT & CO., R. G. MARCELAIN, and many others.

KHUNDALA HOTEL.

A NEW HOTEL OPENED since 1st October by the PROPRIETORS of the EGU... POONA HOTEL, in a large, commodious and ... fortable Bungalow, situated on an elevated site ... commanding a charming view all round. Apply to

NANABHOY FRAMJEE & SONS.

Khundala, 8th Sept. 1887.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY,
FIRE LIFE AND MARINE
CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,200,000.

...have Company INSURES almost ...ription of FIRE and SEA RISK and also ...ROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHIARINI'S GRAND CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE OF TRAINED ANIMALS,

OPEN EVERY NIGHT AT 8, COMMENCING AT 9.
Afternoon Performance
ON WEDNESDAY & SATURDAY.

DOORS OPEN AT 2-30, COMMENCING AT 3-30.
ANOTHER GRAND CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

All the Ladies and Gentlemen in DIFFERENT NOVEL AND PLEASING SPORTS, THE EQUESTRIAN FOLLY, or the BLINDMAN'S BUFF by Mdlle le Blonde, Mdlle Victoria Blanche, Miss Jennie, Miss Emily Rowland, and Mr. W. Harmston. THE AUSTRALIAN BLONDIN, and F. Godfrey BURLESQUE, with his BLONDIN DONKEY.
NEW HORSES, NEW LADY EQUESTRIANS, NEW FARCES, and LAUGHABLE SCENES.
SIDE-SPLITTING MONKEY RACES in excited contest for the FIELD AND THE PALM OF SUPERIORITY. All the Monkeys Riding on Ponies.
Don't loose this New Year Treat.

GRAND REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Private Boxes with Six Chairs	Rs.	18
Chairs in Private Boxes	,,	3
First Class Dress Circle chairs	,,	2
Second Class covered seats	,,	1
Galleries	As.	8

Soldiers under the rank of Officers and Children under 9 years, half price except in Private Boxes and Gallery.
One Ticket admits you to both Circus & Menagerie.
A separate portion of 2nd and 3rd Class Seats have been arranged for Native Ladies.

L. MAYA, Secretary.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

NORVILLE'S GAIETY COMPANY

Sole Proprietress & Directress .....Mrs. Geo NORVILLE.
TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, 3RD JANUARY.
FOR THE LAST TIME.
GRAND FAIRY BURLESQUE AND Pantomimical Extravaganza,

CINDERELLA
OR THE LOVER, THE CACKEY, AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

The latest comic songs and selections.
Jigs, Reels, Hornpipes, and Breakdowns.
NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY, GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION.
LIME LIGHT EFFECTS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Box Plan open at Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld.

CHUBB'S
PATENT PAPER BOXES.

No.	Rs. a.	No.	Rs. a.
1—14 by 8 by 5	26 4	3—17 by 11 by 7	31 8
2—15 by 9½ by 6	28 14	4—18 by 2½ by 8	35 0

With Pen Tray and Inkstand, Rs. 5-4 extra.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

TENDERS are invited for the erection of 40 Iron High-sided Bogie Wagons on the Company's sidings at Ghorpuri.
Drawings and a sample wagon can be seen an application to the Locomotive Foreman at Ghorpuri.
Specifications and Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive Superintendent, Hubli, on payment of a fee of one rupee.
Sealed covers endorsed "Tender for erection of Bogie wagons" should reach the Locomotive Superintendent's office by the 12th January.
The Company do not undertake to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. P. WHITCOMBE,
Loco and Carriage Superintendent.
Hubli, 30th December, 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
CAPITAL £2,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000
EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favourable Rates.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.
HUMMUM STREET.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.
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CONTAINS RECIPES for making favorite INDIAN DISHES, the directions being worded plainly and simply so that the merest novice in the art of Cookery may prepare the Dishes. Amongst many others will be found receipts for making Christmas Sweets, such as Culcals, Coloured Almond Sweets, Christmas Sweets called Mosapow, delicious Christmas Cakes, called Bouq de Barbara, Christmas Comb Cake, Christmas Puddings and Plum Cakes, Mango Preserve, Guava Jelly and Cheese, Hulwas, Tamarind Fish, Bilchow, Mango Chutney, Curries. Price Re. 1.—Apply to
MRS. FRED BREWIN,
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OUR LADIES' POPULAR GOLD WATCH.

A VERY pretty little Watch, well finished, Jewelled movements, accurate and reliable.
GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS.

Gold Crystal-faced Keyless	Rs.	55
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All uniformly priced. May be had in PLAIN, ENGINE-TURNED or ENGRAVED CASE.

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Opposite Clock Tower, BOMBAY. | Opposite Napier Hotel, POONA.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	6	per ream
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All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1	4	,,
MPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	,,
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1	4	,,
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1	0	,,
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"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2	4	per 250
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COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 7	3	12	,,
DRABS.—Beautifully finished pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4	8	,,
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"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4		,,
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, big flap, with broad cave for printing addresses	3	4	per 100
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THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3	0	,,
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SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but little thinner	1	8	per 250
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VALUABLE.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1	8	per 100
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TELEGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match — 2 8 each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted — 0 12 ,,
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box — 1 0 ,,
Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

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Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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London Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

NOTICES.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. T. R. BOOTH in our Firm CEASES from THIS DATE.
BOOTH & Co.
Bombay, 31st Dec., 1887.

NATIONAL GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1863.	HEAD OFFICE, EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000.	INVESTED FUNDS, £80,000.

SECURITY for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of trust.
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"MORMUGAO GENERAL AGENCY," Goa, Receives Goods and Produce from Up-country, forwarded by the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway; ships Consignments to Bombay and other ports; effects Purchases and Sales on its own account or to order; and undertakes other General Commission Business of receiving and forwarding Goods, and indenting all kinds of Merchandise or other Requisites from the best houses in England and the Continent of Europe. Lands secured by purchase, or on lease, for buildings sites at Mormugao, buildings erected according to plan, or building materials supplied on the most advantageous terms, under special arrangement.
L. M. GOMES,
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Mormugao, 15th August 1887.

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IMPORTERS of Marble in blocks and slabs and every kind of marble work. Tiles of all description for entrance halls and verandahs, ornamental and glazed tiles for furniture, walls, baths and other materials for decoration.
Executes any work in sculpturing and decorating inches.

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NOTICE is hereby given that the THIRTEENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office No. 3 Tamarind Lane, Fort, on SUNDAY, the 3rd January, 1888, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business, viz.:—
1. To receive and adopt the audited accounts and balance sheet for the year ending 30th September 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but Directors being eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Gooculdass Narsinjee as Director in the room of Mr. Goculdass Narsinjee, deceased.
4. To appoint Auditors for the year 1887-88 and to fix their remuneration.
By order of the Board of Directors.
મુળજી જયતા & Co.,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 19th December 1887 to 3rd January 1888, both days inclusive.
Bombay, 12th December, 1887.

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BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	,, 28	,, 45
Cut-hunting	,, 30	,, 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
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Cut-hunting	,, 20	,, 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

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Hunting ,,	,, 110
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TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	,, 12
Shamrock	,, 11
Thistle	,, 14

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Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Half-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.
From Rs. 25 to 45.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.
This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes.
Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.
FAVRE LEUBA & CO., BOMBAY.

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No. 16—RIFLE VOLUNTEER'S ACCIDENT CASE, containing Tinctures for External Treatment, six bottles of Pilules for Internal Use, Plaster and Lint, with a little Chart of Instructions how all are to be used, in a compact and portable form, very little larger than a purse, which can be carried without inconvenience in the breastpocket. Price complete Rs. 10.
No. 17—VETERINARY CHEST, a case of medicines adapted to Harry Goodman's "Text Book of Veterinary Practice" for the treatment of the Horse, Dog, &c., containing a selection of the principal remedies, twenty-four in number, in half ounce bottles. Price Rs. 20.
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CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.
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For list of Prices apply to
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CUTLER, PALMER &/o.,
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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., IN SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

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	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
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Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	,, 52	Rs. 54 0
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From J. M. PAMPLEANI, SONS, Messrs.
SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Ladheneimer	R. 15	Rs. 15 0
Deidesheimer	,, 18	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17	,, ...
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Hochheimer Berg	,, 20	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, ...	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 2 0	,, 31 0
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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Sauterne	Rs.	0 ...

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BRANDENBURG, OPORTO.

Good Old Red Port	Rs. 29	0 ...
Blue ,,	,, 27	0 ...
Very Superior Old Red Port	,, 30	0 ...
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Most Particular Reserved Old Red Port	,, 32	0 ...
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Chateau Mauvesin	,, 27	0 ...

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St. Estephe	Rs. 12	0 14
Haut Canon	,, 15	0 ...
Margaux Medoc	,, 17	0 ...
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Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12	0 Rs. 14 0
Cru de Barreyre	,, 16	0 ...

From J. ROBERTS & SONS, VIENNA.

Hungarian Claret	Rs. 15	0 ...
Chateau Roemer	,, 14	0 ...

From FRANZ SCARVAL.

Carlowitz	Rs. 12	0 ,, 14 0

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12	0 Rs. 14 0
,, Red Bar	,, 13	0 ,, 22 0
Chateau Larose	,, 20	0 ,, 22 0

BRANDY.

Dessandier & Co.'s Brandy	Rs. 21	0
Delorme Fils & Co.	,, 22	0
Vieux, Gold labels, Blue capsules	,, 29	0
The Cognac fine Champagne	,, 35	0
Ulysses Lervoire very old Brandy	,, 37	0

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From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.

Volnay	Rs. 21	0
Chambertin	,, 28	0

WHISKY.

Thistle and Whiskey	Rs. 24	8
,,	,, 22	8
Ben Cruachan's Blend	,, 19	0

BEER.

	Pedos. qts.	Per doz. pts
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	,, 6 0	,, 4 0
Marburg's Pale Bitter Beer	,, 5 4	,, 3 4
Grimm's ,,	,, 5 0	,, ...

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Vino Grignolin	Rs. 11	0 ...
,, Barbera	,, 14	0 ...

SUNDRIES.

French Vermouth	Rs. 15	0 ...
Italian do.	,, 16	0 ...
Italian do.	,, 18	0 ...
Finest Rummel	,, 30	0 ...
Chartreuse, Yellow	,, 33	0 ...

Swiss Cheese in tins from 2 to 24 lbs. Rs. 0 11 per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLE, &c.

	Rs.	a.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
,,	1 do.	1 0
,,	2 do.	1 12

From BUSSE, BARNEWIZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.
Per Large Tin Per Small Tin.

Asparagus	Rs. 2	Rs. 1 8
Celery	,, ...	,, 0 10
French Beans	,, ...	,, 0 10
Peas for Soup	,, ...	,, 0 10
Young Carrots	,, ...	,, 0 10
Spinage in Water	,, ...	,, 0 10
Mshrooms	,, ...	,, 0 12
White Cabbage	,, ...	,, 0 12
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6

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Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Quotation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, Dec. 2, 1887.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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Copies can be had at the
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HOP BITTERS.
SIGNS OF DEATH.
"59, Burks-road, S.E., June 2, 1887.
"To the Hop Bitters Company (Ld.)
"11, Farringdon-road.
"I have much pleasure in testifying to the exceeding great value of your Bitters. My Grandmother, who is now 73 years old, was taken very ill with a severe cold, which settled in her back, affecting the kidneys. I had medical aid, but the medicine made her worse instead of better; and the doctor who attended her said she would only last a few hours. I must admit that I believed what he said was true, and she evidently showed signs of death. But we gave her doses of Hop Bitters as stated once, which acted with good results. It is now two months since this happened, and I am thankful to say that she has recovered so much as to be able to go out, and looks better than she did before she was taken ill.
"You can make what use you like of this letter, as I feel convinced that had she not had the Bitters I should be sorrowing over her loss.—Yours faithfully,
(Signed) "R. E. HAMILTON."
HOP BITTERS for the LIVER, KIDNEYS, and BLOOD are unapproached by any other form of medicine. It is no vile drugged nostrum, but we guarantee it to be pure and wholesome, and compounded from the finest hops, buchu, with other medicinal leaves, and tinctures, on scientific principles. Only try a bottle to-day; or if you have a sick friend, or know some poor person in need of a nourishing tonic and wholesome medicine, go tell them, or give them a bottle of genuine Hop Bitters—it may be the happiest act of your life.

NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
NOTICE.
HOP BITTERS
Cannot be genuine
Unless our name and an
Address is at the foot
Of every Label.
THE HOP BITTERS COMPANY
(LIMITED).
FARRINGDON ROAD,
LONDON, E.C.

INSURANCES.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.	
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	1,832,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M.	6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	7,500,000
The RUBROK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl.	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL		1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl.	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	,,	2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M.	6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, or 3d. STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1886	£300,000
,, 1886	£988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in Civil employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or on Adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1868	£1,578,678	1878	£4,049,109
1873	£2,645,503	1885	£5,348,407

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the _____ Day of _____ 18__
what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. _____ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?
Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?
Name _____
Address _____
Occupation _____ 188

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Manager and Actuary,
Albert Building, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

* This may be altered to 45, 55, or 60.

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INCREASE OF FUNDS.	1885.	1886.
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CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.
JUST ARRIVED per s.s. Siam a fresh batch of double and single harnesses, very neat and stylish, and of best quality.
Also ladies' and gentlemen's RIDING BRIDLES with bits.
And a new light colour PONY-CART, with hood.
A second-hand English-built CANOE LANDAU, in good order, the property of Andrew Hay, Esq.
A new English-built MAIL-PHAETON, by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury.
And a second-

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Lecture, Framji Cawasji Institute, 6 p.m.
Novelty Theatre, Norville's Company, 9 p.m.
Chiarini's Circus, 9 p.m.
Band, Yacht Club, Marine Battalion, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Nowshera (s), from Calcutta ; Victory (s), Rangoon ; and Bengal (s), London.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Heathfield (s), for Moulmein ; and Arabia (s), Gulf and Karachi.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY, HEAD BRANCH.—The daily average attendance at the dispensary for December 1887 was 221 and admissions 2,290, prevailing diseases being dysentery and fever.

LOST PROPERTY.—Mr. C. Tideman, of the Public Works Department, residing at Frere Road, reported to the police on Sunday having dropped a gold watch with gold chain attached, valued at Rs. 280, while returning home from Colaba, at about 11 p.m., on the 31st ultimo.

"(GUZERATI) DNYAN PRASARAK MANDLI."—The first lecture of the season 1887-88, on "Poetry from an Indian Standpoint of View, its Beauties, Classification, &c," will be delivered under the auspices of the above Society at the Framji Cowasji Institute, at 6 p.m., to-day, by Pandit Gattulalji Ghanshyamji. The lecture is opened to the public.

CRICKET.—A cricket match was played on the city regimental ground at Baroda between a Surat eleven and the Baroda Cricket Club. The Surat eleven went in first and scored 93 runs. The Baroda team scored 49. In the second innings the scores of the two were 129 and 60 respectively. The Surat team won by 113 runs.

FOUND DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday, at Byculla, touching the death of a Hindoo, who was found drowned in the Sanklee Tank. The body was dressed in two *bundies* and a *dhotur*, and had a gold ear-ring in the right ear. Deceased was apparently 25 or 30 years of age. There were no external marks of violence. An open verdict was recorded.

CHELUVA PROCESSIONS AT POONA.—During the last few days the city people have wholly devoted themselves to carrying procession after procession through the streets of the city, to appease the wrath of the goddess Mahamari. The Budwar Peth procession passed yesterday. It was accompanied by large crowds of people, and a number of chatties filled with water were emptied before the procession on the roads.—*Deccan Herald.*

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The band of the Marine Battalion will play the following programme of music at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club this evening, at 5-30 :—

March	Remembarance ..... M. Curry.
Overture	Caliph of Baghdad ... Boieldieu.
Valse	Dorothy ..... Bucalossi.
Variations	On a German Volkslied. Ochs.
Valse	Gypsies ..... Crowe.
Polka	The Dragoons ..... Fahrbach.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ARREST OF AN OLD OFFENDER AT POONA.—Peter Samuel, a Madrasi, on Friday evening last, is reported to have sent a letter, through the post, to Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., requesting these gentlemen to be good enough to forward to the address of a gentleman at Satara, several articles of wearing apparel, such as shirts, collars, boots, gloves, &c. The manager of the firm, suspecting something, sensibly enough declined to comply with this unknown gentleman's modest request. Being disappointed in his first attempt, Peter Samuel on Saturday morning stepped into Caplin and Co.'s flour stalls, in Main Street, and from thence despatched another chit to Messrs. Badham, Pile and Co., by a bearer, presenting Dr. Grey's comments and soliciting the favour of being supplied with almost precisely the same articles as were on the previous day asked to be despatched to Satara. It is needless to say that the second letter was treated as the first, and the police put on the track of Peter Samuel. After a hard hunt for "Peter" European Constable Stokes succeeded in capturing him in a compound in East Street. He was immediately taken to the police station, and soon after placed before Colonel Bolton. This "Peter Samuel" is the same individual who was tried and acquitted at the last Criminal Sessions for posing as Mrs. Anderson and obtaining goods under false pretences from Messrs. Treacher and Co., in November last.—*Observer.*

MILITARY NEWS.

IT is rumoured that Bangalore is to be made a Brigade; that Belgaum is to be abolished as a Brigade, and rolled up with Bellary, which is again to become the head-quarters of a Division ; that Kamptee is to be trasferred to Bombay ; that Rangoon is to be made a Brigade ; and that Bhamo is to have a Brigadier whose head-quarters will be at Mandalay.

PROCLAMATION PARADE.

NEW YEAR'S DAY having fallen on Sunday, the troops in garrison paraded yesterday in review order on the general parade-ground in commemoration of the anniversary of the assumption of the title of Empress of India by her Majesty the Queen. In the absence on duty of Brigadier-General Heathcote, Commanding the Bombay District, Colonel Beville, of the Marine Battalion, commanded the parade. The troops arrived on the ground about 7 a.m., and were drawn up in line facing west in open order. The troops that took part in the parade were the Bombay Light Horse, under the commad of Captain Little ; the 2nd Battalion of the East Yorkshire Regiment, the Bombay Volunteer Artillery, and the Bombay Rifles on the right ; then the 4th Bombay [illegible] and the 21st Regiment Bombay N. I. on the left. The bands were massed in rear of the centre. The Commanding Officer rode down the line and inspected the troops, who had been supplied with three rounds of ammunition and fired a *feu-de-joie*. Colonel Beville led off three cheers for the Queen-Empress, which were heartily given by all the troops. The line then broke into column, and the soldiers marched past the Commanding Officer. The Royal Artillery paraded on their own ground at Colaba and fired an imperial salute of thirty-one guns. The field state of the troops present at the general parade was as follows :—

EAST-YORKSHIRE REGIMENT.—2 Field officers, 1 captain, 4 subalterns, 1 warrant officer, 14 sergeants, 8 drummers, 15 corporals, 7 pioneers, and 225 rank and file. The officers present at parade were Majors Le Mottee and Lacy, Captain Davies, Lieutenants Richardson, Bramhall, Hawkes, and St. Clair Ford.

4th Bombay Rifles.—1 Commandant, 1 wing commander, 2 wing officers, 2 attached officers, 1 medical officer, 4 subedars, 5 jemadars, 19 havildars, 52 naiks and lance naiks, 9 buglers, and 309 rank and file. The officers present were Colonel Forteath, Major Forjett, Captain Quentin, Lieutenants Merewether, Jams, and Keown, and Surgeon Monks.

21st Regiment Bombay N. I.—1 Field officer, 3 subalterns, 4 subedars, 6 jemadars, 22 havildars, 6 drummers, 34 naiks and lance naiks, 19 band, and 278 rank and file. The officers present, besides Colonel Beville. were Lieut.-Col. Payne, Lieutenants Montgomery, Merriman, and Dunn.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.—1 Field officer, 4 captains, 8 lieutenants, 3 staff sergeants, 22 sergeants, 1 bugler, and 152 rank and file. The officers present were Lieutenant-Colonel Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant ; Captain Hodgkinson, Adjutant ; Captains Brown, Place, and Freeborn, Lieutenants Lund, Jeffries, Devlin, Cornforth, English, Sharp, and English. The details, according to companies, were as follows :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants.	Buglers.	Rank & File.	Total.
A Company	1	...	2	...	5	...	10	18
B "	...	1	1	...	2	...	17	21
C "	...	1	...	...	1	...	10	12
D "	...	...	1	1	3	...	22	27
E "	...	...	2	...	4	...	10	16
F "	...	1	1	...	2	...	17	21
I "	...	...	1	...	1	1	10	13
K Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	5
M "							9	9
N "					2	...	12	14
Staff & Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	26	27
Army Staff	...	1	...	2	...	...	5	8
Total	1	4	8	3	22	1	152	191

Bombay Volunteer Artillery.—1 Major, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 staff sergeant, 3 sergeants, and 30 corporals, bombardiers, gunners, and trumpeters. Major Roughton commanded the Artillery.

ARCHBISHOP PORTER ON THE PAPACY.

A SERVICE was held at St. Ann's Church, Byculla, on Sunday evening, to celebrate the Sacerdotal Jubilee of his Holiness the Pope. The Most Rev. Dr. Porter, S.J., Archbishop of Bombay, standing on the altar steps, delivered the following sermon on the Papacy, taking for his text the words :—"And I say to thee that thou art Peter and upon this rock I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." (Matt. 16, 18.) :—

The whole Catholic world assembles before God to-day, united in praise and thanksgiving with her chief pastor, priest, and prophet, who celebrates the 50th anniversary of his first mass. Fifty years ago Leo XIII. stood at the altar, and for the first time offered the clean oblation, the sacrifice of the New Law. The day is a festival for him : it is meet that he should rejoice and thank God, who has given him such length of years in his service : it is meet that his children should rejoice with their venerable pastor and take part in his hymn of praise : it is most meet, because he keeps his festival, being a prisoner for his Master, Jesus Christ. Of Leo XIII. and of his personal claims to our veneration and affection I shall not speak : his praise is in all the churches ; we thank God, who has chosen such a pastor for his Church in these troubled times. Rather, allow me to occupy your thoughts with the institution which he represents—the Papacy : the world-wide prayer and rejoicing of this day proclaim the glories of the Papacy. Consider the Papacy, the office of the Pope, in itself and in its essentials, apart from all that is accidental. The office of the Pope dates back far beyond the very name of Pope or Papacy. The office claims a more remote antiquity than the tiara or the triple crown, the straight crosier, the pallium, the insignia, and the titles by which men now distinguish it. Up to the triumph of Constantine the Great, the successors of St. Peter lived in obscurity or concealment, and martyrdom closed their term of office almost invariably. During the following centuries under Constantine and his successors they were important personages in the Empire. In the 9th century they appear as the rulers of a small principality. The Popes directed the crusades which saved Europe from the despotism of the Moslem. The Popes patronized art and learning with royal open-handedness. The Popes ever took the lead in the advancement of civilization. We should have expected that riches, power, and influence for good from the nature of things should fall to the Papacy ; these advantages followed the office, but did not belong to it necessarily ; they formed no part of it. The Papacy has flourished without them ; it will flourish again without them. Leo XIII., the prisoner of the Vatican, is no less Pope than was Gregory VII. or Innocent III. The essentials of the Papacy consist in the triple character of the Pope's office : by the appointment of Jesus Christ, St. Peter ruled the Church on earth as its pastor, as its high priest, and as its prophet, or teacher of all revealed truth ; and the Popes succeed to his triple office. To St. Peter near Cæsarea Philippi, in the presence of many disciples, the Son of Man said : "Thou art Peter ; and upon this rock I will build my Church and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it. And I will give to thee the keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, and whatsoever thou shalt bind on earth shall be bound in Heaven ; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in Heaven." A year later, on the eve of his Passion, being seated in the midst of the Twelve, the Son of Man said again to Peter : "Simon, Simon, behold Satan hath desired to have *you* that he may sift *you* as wheat." (Christ was speaking to the twelve apostles.) "But I have prayed for *thee* that *thy* faith fail not, and *thou*, being once converted, confirm thy brethren." Within a few weeks after his Resurrection the Son of Man appeared to seven of the disciples, who were fishing. And he said to Peter : "Simon, son of John, lovest thou me more than these ?" He saith to him : "Lord, thou knowest that I love thee." He saith to him : "Feed my lambs." He saith to him again : "Simon, son of John, lovest thou me ?" He saith to him : "Lord, thou knowest that I love thee." He saith to him : "Be shepherd over my sheep." He saith to him the third time : "Simon, son of John, lovest thou me ?" Peter was grieved, because he said to him the third time, "Lovest thou me." And he said to him : "Lord, thou knowest all things ; thou knowest that I love thee." Jesus saith to him : "Feed my sheep." In these three memorable words of the Son of Man you have the essentials of the Papacy, a commission to Peter to become the ruler of Christ's Church, the shepherd of his sheep and lambs, the confirmer of his brethren ; a commission to his successors to continue the same office ; a commission conferred by Heaven, accepted lovingly by the Church during eighteen centuries and a half. The grand significance of this thanksgiving seek in the fact that we are united before the throne of God with the two hundred and sixty-second successor of St. Peter, the first Pope ; yes, if we follow the series of Popes depicted on the walls of the Basilica of St. Paul, outside the walls of Rome, [illegible] two hundred and sixty-second Pope who has followed St. Peter in an unbroken line, as chief pastor, priest, and prophet in Christ's kingdom on earth. Yes ; we are in presence of a sovereignty which has endured eighteen centuries and a half : of a spiritual sovereignty ; of a spiritual sovereignty whose existence has been disputed at every moment, and, I might add, in every country of the world ; of a sovereignty hateful to the passions of men. The fact of the endurance of this spiritual sovereignty during eighteen centuries and a half can only be explained by its divine origin and the continuance of a divine protection. The Papacy is divine, not human ; it has ever been contrary to the ways of men ; it has spoken the testimonies of God before kings, and has not been abashed ; it has spoken them before oligarchies and before democracies, and has not been abashed ; it has not feared to warn the criminal, *non licet*, it is not lawful ; it has ever refused to compromise with error or wrong-doing *non possumus*, we may not. Follow the Papacy through its long history. You follow a record of deadly war ; each century presents an unceasing strife ; the Papacy could not have stood, unless protected by the Most High. In ten cruel persecutions pagan Rome strove to annihilate the mysterious foe and failed ; pagan Rome disappeared ; the Papacy came out of the ordeal stronger than ever. The Eastern Empire from Byzantium took up the contest : her rulers, supported too frequently by a servile clergy, sought by persecution and by craft to undo the Papacy : the Eastern Empire crumbled to dust, the Papacy survived unscathed. The mightiest Empire yet known to the world—the Roman Empire—fell a vast ruin, carrying with it in its fall all law institutions venerable by age and dignity, the work of centuries ; the barbarians from the North swept everything before them in their wild advance ; the Papacy alone survived and withstood them ; the hordes bowed in the presence of its majesty ; yielded at length to its holy gentleness, and were formed by the Papacy into modern Europe. In modern Christian Europe masterful monarchs contended with the Church to enslave her to the civil power : at the end of a weary struggle the Papacy saved the independence of the Church. I hasten on to the 16th century and its apostasy, when Germany and England broke away from the unity of the Church into schism and heresy ; we as still working out the last consequences of that apostasy ; yet even now it may be said, without fear of contradiction, that this apostasy has contributed not a little to the development and strengthening of the Papacy. We are eye-witnesses of a portion of the latest base in the history of the Papacy ; the onslaught male by the French Revolution, and the secret societis against every attribute or privilege of the Papacy, against its very existence. The attack has succeeded too well : Leo's predecessor, Pius IX., was deprived of his dominions ; he was shut up a prisoner in the Vatican ; Leo XIII. succeeded to his office, and to his prison. Yet who flatters himself, ever among the deadliest enemies of the Church, that he Papacy has come to an end. Catholics believe the gaes of hell shall not prevail. Statesmen and men of the world find no signs of decrepitude ; rather they acknowledge a growing vitality, a closer union of the Catholic world with its spiritual head, a greater drawing of the minds and hearts of many to the See of St. Peter. May we not exclaim, "By the Lord this hath been done, and it is wonderful in our eyes." (Ps. 17, 23.) The domestic enemies of the Church have not been named. Consider their long array : Gnostics, Manicheans, Arians, Sabelians, Nestorians, Lutychians, Pelagians, in later times Lutherans, Calvinists, Anglicans, Presbyterians, Jansenists. I name the most prominent, some of the older sects counting more adherents than any modern sect generally in league with the secular power, supported by great wealth, often by learning : they seemed to overwhelm Pope and Church : they are gone : their day came to an end : now they are mere names, interesting to the historian, to the living world of no account Nor must we pass over a series of schisms, which in their origin pretended to retain the faith, though they rebelled against authority : the Donatist schim, the Meletian schism, the great schism of the West, the greater schism of the East—not to dwell on innumerable minor defections. Perhaps the schisms even more loudly than the heresies proclim the divine character of the Papacy. The schismatic churches of the East show how Christian life ades away when separated from the Papacy, the bad of union to the spiritual body of Christ and the divinely appointed source of all power in the flock. Truly ; by the Lord this hath been done, and it is wonderful in our eyes. Sects and schisms of human growth ; they follow the laws of human life ; they grow, thy wane, they perish. The Papacy saw their birth ; it has followed their growth, their brief life, their ignominious death. What has been will be repeated But the Papacy in the darkest hour cherishes the consciousness of a divine life ; God has promised the gaes of hell shall not prevail. Though all seems lost, nthing is lost ; the life remains under its divine armour. But it has been said, the Papacy has developed ; it has grown at the expense of the Episcoate ; it has drawn to itself all the life of the Church ; it, too, is a human growth. I will allow that the Papacy has developed : it could not do otherwise : such a living reality could not become fossilized. The exercise of the offices represented by the Papacy of to-day undoubtedly reaches farther, and is more immediately and more frequently felt than in former ages. But I add : the development has been a legitimate one ; no act of power exercised by any modern Pope goes beyond the commission given to St. Peter. It would not be difficult to collect instances from history in which the Popes claimed, and unhesitatingly exercised, the fulness of their prerogatives. I prefer to point out the stages of the development of the Papacy. You will see the hand of Providence, but not the usurpations of the Holy See—the providential character of the development of the Papacy. The stages were the removal of the seat of government from Rome to Constantinople ; the destruction of the Eastern Empire and its Christianity ; the conversion of the barbarians ; the apostasy of the 10th century ; the discovery of America ; the death of Gallicanism. During the life-time of the Apostles, the intervention of the Primacy was rarely required : each Apostle had a commission to preach to all the nations : each was divinely protected from errors of faith. To the Apostolic age succeeded a period in which the churches were grouped under the sees of Rome, Alexandria, and Antioch : and later on the sees of Constantinople, and Jerusalem, and Ephesus and Carthage. Round each, gathered a number of bishoprics looking up to their metropolitan or patriarch, who exercised over them almost plenary jurisdiction, convened them in synods, presided at the election of new bishops, decided disputes about the faith, and ruled points of dicipline. The primacy was felt in that period chiefly in the Great Councils, say from Nice to Chalcedon and in the appeals which were carried to the Roman Pontiff from every part of the world. Heresy, schism, and the Moslem finally swept away the ancient Patriarchal sees ; the Bishop of Rome, the one occupant of an Apostolic See, became also the one Patriarch left in the world. Here we discover no usurpation. Providence ruled events in such a direction that the Primacy stood forth in loftier proportions ; the result was certainly a development of the Papacy. The new world created by the northern races on the ruins of the Roman Empire—France, Germany, England—received their Christianity and its faith from Rome. What more natural than that these kingdoms should look to the successor of St. Peter as their father and guide. To convert them was scarcely an act of usurpation ; again, the result was a development of the Papacy. The apostasy of the 16th century, while it tore away whole kingdoms from the Catholic communion, almost by necessity drove those who remained faithful to draw closer to the bond and centre of unity. The great work of the Council of Trent defined and cemented the union. The result once more was the development of the Papacy. Columbus led the way to a new world. The Popes sent missionaries to carry the Gospel to the heathen. Can we wonder that the new world which received his message obeyed him as its pastor. Hence developments again ; but where do you discover usurpation, or grasping at power ? Out of the religious and political disturbances of the 16th century sprang Gallicanism—an attempt on the part of the kings of the first of Christian nations to enslave the Church to the State, by loosening the ties which bound her clergy to the Holy See. One century and a half later the Revolution overthrew the State fabric, and with it the State Church. Napoleon I., the dictator begotten by the Revolution, called on the Pope to make an exercise of the Papal power such as the world had never before witnessed. Gallicanism had received its death-blow : the Papacy had developed still further : but where is the usurpation ? Now I may sum up and conclude. The commission vested in St. Peter has been handed down through the long line of Popes who succeeded him in his chair for eighteen and a half centuries. The Popes have been conscious of the charge they bore : they have guarded it faithfully. The Church has gratefully recognized the divine character of the Papacy, and loyally acknowledge in the Pope her chief pastor, priest, and prophet. The sequence of history, the changes of the times, the fall of empires, the attacks of the enemies of the Church, have cemented the unity of the Catholic Church, and the more closely drawn unity of a necessity has extended and intensified the exercise of the prerogatives of the Papacy ; yet every such extension and development has taken place within the lines of the original commission to St. Peter. What has been done by Pius VII., by Pius IX., or by Leo XIII. might have been done by St. Peter himself or by any of his successors under the Roman Empire, or during the Middle Ages ; the Papacy is and has been the continuation of the Primacy of St. Peter in the kingdom of Christ through succeeding ages. Perhaps some who hear me may have said to themselves, if I could only know with certainty the true church : if God would show me by some miracle that the Catholic Church is the very Church of Christ and none other ! You have, dearly beloved brethren, such a miracle ; you may be certain of the truth of the Catholic Church. She claims St. Peter. She [illegible] St. Peter as first head. During eighteen centuries and a half she has obeyed the successors of St. Peter. During eighteen centuries and a half, the office of St. Peter, the Papacy, has survived in undiminished power and dignity in the face of bitter, unrelenting opposition. This is a miracle—a stupendous miracle. To no merely human institution, with all human resources at its command, has such a life been granted ; no combination of merely natural causes can explain the fact. By the Lord it hath been done, and it is wonderful in our eyes. We confess the power of the Most High. Join now in our homage of thanksgiving and pray for the Holy Father. May the Lord preserve him and give him length of days and bless him on earth and deliver him not into the hands of his enemies.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.

AN inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Antone Fernandes, aged 47 years. On Sunday evening deceased, a toddy drawer, while drawing toddy, fell from a tree at Mahim and died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

On Sunday afternoon the back portion of a three-storied house, situated in Chumpa Gully, belonging to a Borah, named Nasurally Hussunbhoy, fell suddenly, burying beneath the *debris* several of its occupants. Amongst them was a woman named Itcha, widow of a tobacconist. She was taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she died. A man named Mundroop Munchachund also sustained serious injuries, both of his legs being completely crushed. He also was removed to the J. J. Hospital. Four other persons received slight injuries. Yesterday morning, on the *debris* being removed, the dead body of a woman, named Dewalee, the wife of one Luckmeechund, was recovered. The unfortunate woman's skull had been entirely crushed.

An inquest was opened yesterday by the coroner, touching the deaths of Itcha and Dewalee, women ; but the bodies having been formally identified, the inquest was adjourned.

An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Salay Mahomed Sulliman, aged 27 years, a carpenter. Deceased was on Sunday last standing on a staging outside a house, in Kambekar Street, repairing the weather boards, when he suddenly overbalanced, and fell head foremost into the street. He was picked up in an unconscious state and taken to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

MRS. GRANT, an old and much-respected friend and neighbour of the Queen, and the widow of one who was faithful in the Royal service for thirty years, has been buried at Crathie. Readers of the "Leaves from Our Journal" may remember with what appreciative gratitude her Majesty refers to John Grant, the forester, who for a long period enjoyed the confidence and sincere friendship of the late Prince Albert and accompanied the Queen and her Consort on many of their excursions. Mrs. Grant at an early period of residence secured the confidence and regard of the Queen and the members of the Royal household, and retained it to the last hour of her life. For many years her Majesty paid regular visits to the cottage beneath the shadow of Craiglurgan, in which Mrs. Grant resided, and spent many hours in converse with this old and much-valued friend. The news of Mrs. Grant's death was received with the deepest sorrow by the Queen, who immediately telegraphed a message of sympathy and regret to the members of the family. The remains were interred beside those of her husband in the churchyard of Braemar, and on her grave were placed memorial wreaths sent by the Queen and all the members of the Royal Family, including the Crown Prince and Princess of Germany. The funeral was attended by Dr. Profeit as representing the Queen and by most of the residents in Crathie.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperient and blood-purifying remedies known Per bottle Rs. 1-4.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 16TH DECEMBER.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Bengal, Captain W. B. Andrews, arrived in Bombay harbour at 1 p.m. yesterday, with the Overland mails of the 16th December. The following is the list of passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Miss Campbell	Mr J S Hollis
Miss Hanbury	Miss Rosa Phillips
Mr Barker	Mr W Long
Mr Marshall	Mr Mackila
Mr J Dickson	Revr J J Forman
Mr McGowan	Mrs and Miss Wilder
Mr Mowbray	Mr John Parsons
Mr and Mrs Ferguson	Captain Forde
Mr J E Gill	Mr Wm Henderson
Miss Holworthy	Mrs R Roberts
Mr and Mrs Anderson	Major Proudfoot
Mr Royal	Captain Harrison
Capt and Mrs Simpson	Mr Waterhouse
Colonel and Mrs Kirk	Mr Drake
Mrs Victor Law	Captain Blyth
Mr James Leigh	Mr Rix

FROM SUEZ.

Mr E Lees	Mr Wembell
Dr Ekens	Mr and Mrs Patten
Mr Chisholm	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Craik	Mr J J D Gilbert
Mr Fox	Mr Mackenzie
Col Campl. Walker	Mr Mitchell Innes
Mr A L Paul	Mr and Miss Morrison
Mr Deuchar	Mr J C Hoy
Mr C Crawley	Mr Shepherd
Mr Anderson	Mr John Tod
Mr Butler	Mr McDonell
Mrs and Miss Venables	

FROM ADEN.

Deputy Surg-Genl Cates	Mrs Ruttonjee and infant
Capt Thatcher	Mr A Gayre
Mr. Dorabjee Dinshaw	Mrs Cowasjee Hormusjee and child
Mrs Hormusjee and infant	

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 15TH TO 22ND DECEMBER INCLUSIVE.)

ON Wednesday, being the anniversary of the deaths of the Duchess of Kent and the Prince Consort, the Queen and members of the Royal Family attended a special service in the Royal Mausoleum, Frogmore.

The Queen has appointed the Rev. Canon Hole to be Dean of Rochester, in succession to the late Dean Scott.

The Prince of Wales on Saturday visited the People's Palace at Whitechapel, and opened the Exhibition of the London Apprentices, expressing in his speeches great interest in the efforts being made to provide instruction and entertainment for working people.

The funeral of the late Earl Lyons, in the Fitzalan Chapel, at Arundel, on Saturday, was attended by many distinguished personages, including representatives of the diplomatic missions in England.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, M.P., Chief Secretary for Ireland, on Saturday, delivered an address on the occasion of his installation as Lord Rector of St. Andrews University, taking for his theme the use of books, and maintaining that the perusal of different kinds of literature was useful and beneficial. Mr. Balfour addressed his constituents at Manchester on Wednesday and obtained a resolution of confidence and approval.

In a speech at Sunderland, on Monday, Sir G. Trevelyan admitted that during Earl Spencer's Viceroyalty some few persons were imprisoned and underwent the usual prison treatment whose offences were connected with political agitation, but when Ireland became as free from crime as at present that system was not continued.

A Home Rule League for Oxford University was established at a meeting on Friday. Professor Newman was the chief speaker on the occasion.

Mr. Davitt lectured on Sunday, at Liverpool, on the probable constitution of an Irish Parliament, holding that there would be a National Conservative party, an advanced or Separatist party, and a reactionary party.

Sir Bryan Robinson, late Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland, died on Tuesday, aged 79.

The Rev. T. Addyman, a minister of the Methodist New Connexion, died suddenly on Saturday night while addressing a meeting at Nottingham.

Sir George Burrows, the eminent physician, died on Monday, aged 86.

Mr. H. C. Bennet has been appointed a magistrate at Clerkenwell Police-court.

Several seisures for non-payment of tithes were made on Monday near Aberystwith. Much illwill was displayed by the assembled crowds, but no serious resistance was offered.

The men, Callan and Harkins, charged with the possession of dynamite for a felonious purpose, were further examined on Monday, at Row-street, and after some further evidence, the case was again adjourned

On the arrival at Guildford on Monday of a train from Horsham the body of a gentleman shot through the head was found in a compartment. The deceased was identified as Captain G. R. W. Archer.

A fearful gale burst on Friday over the Shetland Isles, causing great destruction of boats and the loss of several lives.

Severe weather, with heavy snow falls, prevails in the north of Scotland.

The Cardiff police on Sunday morning made a descent on a so-called club, where a large number of men were drinking. The members resisted the police violently, but the latter took possession of the place, where a large store of beer, spirits, and wine was found.

A man named Coleman, who had been released on bail, was convicted at the Middlesex Sessions of assaulting the police in Trafalgar-square, and he was sentenced to 12 months' imprisonment..

Five men were convicted at Wicklow Assizes on Saturday with being concerned in the attack on the house of a man named Sexton, at Ballyvaughan, when Head Constable Whelehan was murdered. One was sentenced to 10 years' penal servitude, and the others to terms of seven years.

An attempt was made on Sunday near Brosna, Cork, to murder a National school teacher and his wife as they were driving to Mass. The woman was wounded, and the assassins, who had been in ambush, escaped.

A convention of Irish landowners was opened in Dublin on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Duke of Abercorn. A large number of delegates attended, and resolutions were passed asserting the claims of the landlords to justice at the hands of the State.

At Wicklow Assizes on Tuesday the trial of the seven emergency men, charged with being concerned in the shooting of John Kinsella during the recent riot at Coolgreany, terminated in a verdict of "Not Guilty."

OBITUARY.—G. Alexander, Esq., late Ben. C. S. ; Col, J. B. Thelwall, C. B., Ben. Ret. ; Lieut.-Col. R. M. S. Annesley, Ben. Ret. ; Lieut-Gen. J. H. M. Babington, Mad. S. C. ; Major-Gen. G. H. M. Aynsley, Mad. S.C. ; Major J. T. Ashton, Mad. Ret. ; Col. W. A. Park, Bo. Ret. ; Major E. Fryer ; Major S. P. L. Konarski ; Major H. H. Powis ; Major J. T. Ashton ; Lieut.-Col. J. H. Culme-Seymour ; Sir G. Burrows, M. D. ; Sir F. W. Grant, Bart. ; Lieut. and Adjt. H. Parker.

After much delay and several failures a new French Cabinet has been formed with M. Tirard at its head, as Minister of Finance.

President Carnot's message was read to the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday by the new Premier. It earnestly appealed to the Chambers to carry out a programme of practical reforms, and to support a policy of progress, reconciliation, and concord. A Bill sanctioning a provisional budget for three months was afterwards introduced.

Very disquieting intelligence has been received from San Remo to the effect that another dangerous swelling has appeared in the throat of the German Crown Prince. Dr. Morell Mackenzie left London yesterday morning to visit the illustrious patient.

M. Jules Ferry was fired at and wounded on Saturday by a man, named Aubertin, in the lobby of the Chamber, but his injuries are not believed to be dangerous. The culprit was arrested, and declared himself to belong to an organization to kill unpatriotic statesmen, but it is believed that he is not sane.

The Russian journals deny that any material changes have been made in the Polish garrisons, but the semi-official *Invalid* justifies Russian defensive preparations to meet the increased attacking powers of Germany and Austria.

Another military conference was held at Vienna, on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Emperor, in view of the present European situation.

The Bulgarian Sobranje has approved a Bill for strengthening the frontier guards and repressing brigandage.

The Bulgarian Government has consented to pay to the Porte £T140,000 as the annual tribute on account of Roumelia.

There is great political agitation in Roumania, where a general election is about to be held.

The French Judges have dismissed the case against M. Wilson on the ground that no legal offence was committed by him. It is reported from Paris that the substituted letters in the Wilson affair were written at the instance of President Grevy who destroyed the originals on their being shown to him, being irritated at their untrue suggestions as to himself.

It is reported that Austrian subjects working in the Polish coal mines have been ordered to leave the country within 24 hours, and also that all foreigners entering Russia are now personally examined on the frontier.

The Italian expedition against Abyssinia is to start from Massowah in the beginning of January. The English mission is believed to have reached Makalle, where King John is residing.

The Fisheries Commission at Washington, after its sitting on Saturday, adjourned until Jan. 4. It is expected that the Commission will fail to agree unless the Canadian demands are modified.

The Legislative Assembly at Melbourne has requested the Governor to ask the Home Government to communicate with the French Government on the subject of the further despatch of convicts to New Caledonia.

The Anarchist Johann Most, who had been sentenced at New York to a year's imprisonment, has been released on bail pending an appeal.

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

SENTENCE ON MOONLIGHTERS.

AT Wicklow, on December 10, the trial of the seven Ballyvaughan prisoners was resumed before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a special jury. The names of the prisoners are :—Thomas Leary, Daniel Leary, Marty Curtis, Peter Murphy, Michael Murphy, Andrew Lawlor, and Michael Hehir. The indictment against them contained five counts, charging them with an armed attack on Thomas Sexton's dwelling-house, with breaking into the house, with an unlawful assembly at night, with conspiracy to murder Sexton, and with wounding Constable Andrew Donovan. The jury were absent twenty-five minutes. On returning into Court, the Foreman stated that the jury found a verdict of guilty against Dan Leary, Lawlor, Hehir, Curtis, and Thomas Leary. In reference to the two Murphys they were unable to agree. His Lordship sentenced Thomas Leary to penal servitude for ten years, and Lawlor, Hehir, Curtis, and Dan Leary to seven years each.

FREEDOM OF DUBLIN TO THE LORD MAYOR.

At a special meeting of the Dublin Corporation last Saturday, the freedom of the city was, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., conferred upon the Lord Mayor, M.P., at present in Tullamore Jail. In moving his resolution, Mr. Sexton said the Lord Mayor, although in jail, was a greater and more powerful man in Ireland to-day than his jailor. The Lord Mayor was an honest man. Would any one say that this Government was honest ? It was a Government that had no claim upon the toleration or regard of any honest man. Mr. Dennehy seconded the resolution, stating that Ireland had steadily declined British rule. There were about five hundred people in Dublin, backed by a few hundred thousand people throughout the country, who were desirous of continuing this state of things, but the people of Ireland would no longer submit to it. The day must soon come when an uprising would take place that would annihilate the system under which they were at present compelled to live in this country. Mr. Peter M'Donald, M.P., and Mr. Doherty having supported the resolution, it was put to the meeting by Alderman Kernan, acting as *locum tenens* for the Mayor, and passed unanimously. It was subsequently agreed that the *locum tenens* of the Lord Mayor, and as many members of the Corporation as could conveniently accompany him, should attend at the jail of Tullamore, to get the signature of the Lord Mayor to the burgess roll, and that the Visiting Committee of the jail be requested to make arrangements for the visit. None of the Conservative members of the Corporation attended the meeting.

THE COOLGREANY MURDER.

At Wicklow Assizes, on Monday, December 12, the trial of seventeen Emergency men, arrested in connection with the death of the farmer Kinsella, at Coolgreany, on September 18 last, was commenced before Mr. Justice O'Brien and a special jury. The first count in the indictment proceeded with was that charging seven of the defendants with the manslaughter of Kinsella. When charged, the whole of the seven defendants pleaded not guilty. Evidence was then led to show that the Emergency men had attacked Kinsella without provocation. Peter Maher said he saw Freeman fire his revolver at Kinsella, and then heard him say to the men around aim. "Fire, boys." Kinsella fell immediately after Freeman fired the first shot. The second shot went through witness's hat. He was stooping to assist Kinsella. The hat was here produced, and witness put it on to show the direction of the bullet. There was a hole, just above the skull, in the front where the bullet entered the hat, and one a little higher at the back from which it emerged. His Lordship—You had a very narrow shave. Witness was cross-examined at some length with the object of showing that the bullett must have entered the hat from behind, having been fired by somebody in the yard. The hat was handed to the jury, one of whom called attention to the fact that the hole at the back was smaller than that in front. His Lordship said the position of the two holes was quite consistent with the statement, that witness was stooping slightly when the shot was fired. After further corroborative evidence of the same character, the Court adjourned. On Tuesday his Lordship, in summing up the evidence, said the unfortunate man Kinsella appeared to have actedly rashly, whether he made a thrust at Red Johnson or simply struck the gate in bravado with his pitchfork, as was stated on behalf of the prosecution. The admission by the prosecution that Freeman did not fire the fatal shot placed the Crown in a singular and unusual position, and the question which now arose was, who did fire this shot ? If Kinsella's death took part in that volley would be [illegible] In regard to the question of provocation, his Lordship said that if the jury came to the conclusion that Kins

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DOCTOR PAULO MERLO, from Italy, gives GRATIS CONSULTATION, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from 2 to 3 p.m., at his Office, 43, Hornby Road.

WHITE GOODS of all qualities obtainable by the piece or yard at Cheap Prices. At the PIECE-GOODS DEPOT Co., 9, Hornby Row.

THE SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL, BYCULLA BRIDGE, and THE JOHN CONNON HIGH SCHOOL, Esplanade, will be RE-OPENED, on MONDAY, the 9th Jan., 1888.

THE ANNUAL CONCERT, in aid of the Scottish Orphanage, will be given in the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant at 9 p.m. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Price, Re. 3.

TO BE LET, for the hot season of 1888, the splendid and well furnished Bungalow "CRAIGIE BURN," at Matheran. Apply to DADABHOY HORMUSJEE & Co., next door to *Times of India* Office.

AIR GUNS.—Large size, Rs. 55, with ammunition complete.—GEYER & Co., Ld.

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ON VIEW, for a few days, the collection of NATIVE ART POTTERY, selected by the Bombay Committee for the forthcoming Glasgow Exhibition.—WONDERLAND, Esplanade.

NOTICE.—Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co. have REMOVED their offices to 29, Esplanade Road, above Messrs. Thacker[illegible]

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MESSRS. BENNETT and Co. have been favoured with instructions from HORMUSJI N. VAKEEL, Esq., Solicitor (leaving Bombay), to sell by Public Auction at his residence, "Village View," at the bottom of Bongers-y Road, Malabar Hill, at 1-30 p.m., on SATURDAY, the 21st, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, the 24th, 25th, 26th, and 28th instant, the whole of his superb household furniture effects, including a large valuable library. The furniture, with few exceptions, was designed and executed to order by Mr. Winbridge, and consists of complete suits for drawing-room, boudoir, library, and bedrooms of the best make and workmanship, covered in the latest Art fabrics of the finest quality. The billiard table and fittings including a telescope chandelier of six Kerosine Storm and Punkha proof Hinks Duplex Patent lamps, and mahogany combination cabinet, made to especial order are by John Roberts and Co., and used for two months only. The dining-room furniture is partly by Wimbridge, partly by John Roberts and Co., and partly by Jamshedjee Nowrojee, and consists of handsome sideboard in choice woods, dinner-wagons, large teliscopic dining-table to seat sixteen persons, chairs, &c., &c., to match, superb electro-plated ware of exquisite design (especially ordered from Europe, a great portion of which has been only recently unpacked, and in many instances never used), consisting of epergnes, centre-pieces, &c., &c. Very handsome porcelain dinner and dessert services of the finest quality, hand painted. Numerous table and cabinet ornaments in fine Satsuma Kaaga, Doultan, Limoges, Dresden and crown Derby ware. Very rich fine quality Brussels, Wilton, Persian, Warangal and other carpets, a first-rate rich toned cottage Piano, specially ordered from Europe and made for the Indian climate, a few choice oleographs and other pictures. Valuable clocks in bronze, very handsome glass gilt bronzed table hanging and wall lamps by Ostler & Co., and other well known makers. A strong English-built mail-phaeton by Laurie and Marner. This auction is *bona fide*, and the property will be on view ten days before the sale. Catalogues on application.

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Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 28th July, 1884, respectively.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 2.

Owing to the New Year holidays the share market has been closed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Some of the vessels in the stream and the docks were dressed in buntings in the usual manner, yesterday, the day having been observed as a New Year holiday.

The s.s. Healthfield, 1,398 tons, Captain C. McFee, cleared yesterday for Moulmein, in ballast.

The s.s. Victory, 1,846 tons, Captain S. Elcoate, arrived in the harbour yesterday, with a cargo of timber from Rangoon, which she cleared on the 23rd ultimo ; and Mr. S. C. Stevenson and two deck passengers.

The s. s. Nowshera, 1,938 tons, from the coast ports and Calcutta, arrived in Bombay yesterday morning, under command of Captain A. Liddiard, laden with a general cargo. She spoke during her voyage the ship Principality from Cardiff, and had the following passengers on board :—Rev. P. C. Butcher, Master Allen Clark and one deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

2ND JANUARY, 1888.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Kashgar	1515	Gadd	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Lepanto	1500	R. Roach	E	F. Muir & Co.
„ Dracona	1245	W. Sangster	F	Rodgers & Co.
„ C. Graham	1911	C. Alexanderson	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Vulcan	1441	W. Skinner	H	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Regius	2119	W. P. Kayll	K	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Kirby Hall	1759	G. Pearse	M	Edward Bates & Co.
„ Clifton	1713	A. W. Wade	N	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kt. of St. John	2236	J. L. Sheil	O	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Akabe	2470	J. Main	P	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Stura	1416	N. B. DeMarchi.	Q	F. Bozzoni.
„ Avoca	900	C. Clyhoe	Ibis	Wigram Ibrahim & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Nowshera (s)	Liddiard	Calcutta, Dec. 17.
	Victory (s)	Elcoate	Rangoon, Dec. 23.
	Bengal (s)	Andrews	London, Dec. 16.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
2	Heathfield (s)	McFee	Moulmein.
	Arabia (s)	Shepherd	Gulf and Karachi.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Poseidon, for Trieste and Venice.
„ Carlton Tower, for London and Hull.
„ Pachumba, for Coast and Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.

28 Ellora s ..... Johnstone ..Rangoon, Dec. 24.
29 Melpomene s ..... Mahsa ..... Kawa'a, Nov. 15.
Falls of Garry .... Lawrence ..Liverpool, Sept. 13.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 28.—Steamer Mount Mabor, Ship Khyber and Barque Broomhall.
Dec. 29.—Steamers Clan Macarthur and City of Calcutta

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVALS.

29 Tanais s ..... —— Colombo.
Himalaya s ..... —— Rangoon.
Booldana s ..... —— Calcutta.
30 Narenta s ..... —— Colombo.
M. Menantchy s ... —— Singapore.
Almora s ..... —— London.
31 Canara s ..... —— Bombay.

Dec. DEPARTURE.

29 Sirsa s ..... —— Calcutta.
Tanais s ..... —— Calcutta.
30 Pekin s ..... —— London.
Narenta s ..... —— Calcutta.
Booldana s ..... —— Bombay.
M. Menantchy s ... —— Singapore.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 30.

O'Neill, Qr-Mr, Bengal, 4th King's Own, on leave from Quetta.

Even, Captain, Bombay Marine Battalion, off leave, from Rewadunda.

JANUARY 1.

Rayment, Vety-Surgn, Bengal, A V D, on leave, from Bulagarh.

Fagan, Lt-Col, Bombay, Comt Dept, off leave, from Ahmedabad.

Wilson, Lt, Bombay, 2nd Durham L I, on duty, from Poona.

Widdicombe, Lt, 16th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona.

Mead, Lt, 16th Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Poona

JANUARY 2.

Stevens, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on leave, from Ootacamund.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1888.

I.—There will be a Proficiency Certificate Class on Thursday, at 6 p.m., at the Volunteer Club.

II.—The meeting of the Regimental Committee will take place at head-quarters, at 5-30 p.m., on Friday, 6th inst.

III.—The following is republished for information, Range Diary for January :—

A Company, practice for Bayley Shield, 3rd January, and fire competition 7th.

A Company, practice for Wyer Cup, 10th January, and fire competition 14th.

B Company, practice for Bayley Shield, 4th January, and fire competition 9th.

B Company, practice for Wyer Cup, 11th January, and fire competition 16th.

C Company, practice for Bayley shield, 2nd January, and fire competition 6th.

C Company, practice for Wyer Cup, 9th January, and fire competition 15th.

D Company, practice for Bayley Shield, 5th January and fire competition 10th.

D Company, practice for Wyer Cup, 12th January, and fire competition 17th.

E Company, practice for Bayley Shield, 12th January and fire competition 16th.

E Company, practice for Wyer Cup, 3rd January, and fire competition 6th.

F Company, practice for Bayley Shield, 11th January and fire competition 14th.

F Company, practice for Wyer Cup, 2nd January, and fire competition 5th.

Light Horse, practice for Bayley Shield, 13th January, and fire competition 17th.

Light Horse, practice for Wyer Cup, 4th January, and fire competition 7th.

By Order,

(Sd.) H. S. B. HODGKINSON, Capt. & Adjutant, Bombay Vol. R. Corps.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Practice for the Wyer Cup at Coorla, on the 4th inst., at 6-30 a.m. The above will be competed for on the 7th inst., at Coorla.

Practice for the Bayley Shield, same place, on the 13th inst., at 6-30 a.m. The Shield to be competed for on the 17th inst.

By Order,

(Sd.) F. A. LITTLE, Capt., B.L.H.

BATTERY ORDERS

By Major G. W. Roughton, Comdt.

Bo. Vol. Arty.

Bombay, 2nd January, 1888.

1. On Saturday, 7th inst., the Battery will parade on the Oval, near Sir Richard Temple's Statue, at 3-45 p.m. Proceeding by train from Church Gate Station, at 4-5 p.m. to Grant Road *en route* to Mahalaxmee Battery for drill with the heavy guns. Members unable to fall in at the Oval can join at the Grant Road Station at 4-20 p.m., or at the Battery at 4-45 p.m. Helmets, but not arms or accoutrements, to be worn.

2. The Range at Coorla, being required for the Western India Rifle Association, will not be available. This week, except on Wednesday afternoon, when the instructors will attend for class-firing, at 4-30 p.m.

3. Gun-drill will be resumed with the 25-pounders, and will until further notice be held in the Arsenal compound every morning at 7 o'clock, commencing on Thursday, the 5th inst. Uniform optional.

By Order,

Sd.) ARTHUR LESLIE, Captain, Acts. Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Artillery.

NOW READY.

MACLEAN'S

GUIDE TO BOMBAY

AND

BOMBAY DIRECTORY,

FOR

1888.

Printed and published at the

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5 ; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over sixteen lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for assessment purposes, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations.

The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

NOTICE.

HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR and LADY REAY will LEAVE BOMBAY for CALCUTTA on 4th January, 1888, where they will stay until 15th idem. They will be at Benares from 3-46 p.m., on 17th, to 5-35 p.m., on 18th ; at Lucknow from 2-35 a.m., on 19th, to 7-55 a.m., on 20th, and will RETURN to BOMBAY on the 22nd. Letters and telegrams for delivery to their Excellencies may be addressed accordingly, but all ordinary official communications, packets, &c., intended for His Excellency may be sent to Malabar Point, Bombay.

J. MONTEATH,

Private Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Malabar Point, Bombay, 2nd Jan., 1888.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

GEARY—January 2, at Malabar Hill, the wife of Grattan Geary, of a son.

DEATHS.

BANAJEE—January 2, at his grandfather's, the late Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff's residence, Tanka Villa, Gowalia Tank Road, Cowasjee Dady Cursetjee Banajee, aged 20. Funeral this morning, at 8 o'clock.

BATLIWALLA.—January 2, at his residence, in Delisle Road, Chinchpoogly, behind the Gas Works, Hormusjee Pallonjee Batliwalla, of Messrs. S. Hudson, & Co. His funeral will take place at 7 a.m. this day.

CAMA—January 2, at Kennedy Bridge, opposite Mr. Nusserwanji M. Petit's Bungalow, Bomanji Framji Cama, Rillman as 8 a.m., to-day.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAMPBELL—December 19, at Asansol, E I R, the wife of J Roy Campbell, of a son.

REYNOLDS—December 25, at Abu Road, the wife of W B Reynolds, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

RITCHIE—CRESSWELL—December 26, at St Mary's Church, Masulipatam, by the Rev Mr Atkinson, Walter Cecil Ritchie, of Madras, to Eliza Annie, daughter of John Cresswell, Tahsildar, Masulipatam.

DEATH.

FARRANT—December 26, at Madhopur, Punjab, Honoraray Captain E Farrant (late Quartermaster, Suffolk Regiment), aged 67 years.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1888.

THE list of New Year's Day Honours is more than usually interesting. In the nominations to the Star of India the first place is given to the Maharajah of Jeypore—the only recipient of the Knight Grand Commandership. This is an honour the appropriateness of which no one will question. There is not one of the great Native States which has shown signs of more vitality than that over which the Maharajah Madho Singh rules. His capital is one of the great show places of India : but it is also the headquarters of an administration as enlightened and progressive as that of the most forward of native administrations. Amongst the new Knight Commanders is Mr. Peile, who left India only the other day to continue in the Secretary of State's Council a service to India which has been distinguished and valuable. Nowhere will the honour be more sincerely appreciated than in this Presidency, where, in the Education and Political Departments, and more recently in the Governor's Council, Sir J. B. Peile has proved himself a strong and able man. Mr. Sayed Ahmed's nomination to a similar honour will be approved of not only in the North-West Provinces, where, on the recent constitution of a Legislative Council he was deemed to have an almost indefeasible claim to a seat in it, but amongst the Mahomedans generally, who have to thank him as much as any living man for the educational renaissance from which they are already beginning to profit. His share in the foundation of the College at Aligarh will constitute a strong claim upon the gratitude of his co-religionists, and wherever he is known he is regarded, even by those who take exception to the pronounced conservatism of his political views, as a man of undoubted patriotism and public spirit. The third and last in the list is Colonel James Browne, whose association with the Sind-Pishin Railway as Engineer-in-Chief has won him much credit, if on the other hand it has given opportunity for certain severe dissertations on the importance of keeping within the estimates. But Sir James Browne has not had to listen to criticisms as severe as those which were directed eight years ago against the Department with which General Newmarch was associated, and General Newmarch, who was Military Accountant-General when the Afghan estimates were found to be so wide of the mark, is made a C.S.I. Time brings its recompenses, and it brings them in such a way as to suggest that we have improved upon old-fashioned devices *pour encourager les autres*. Mr. Francis O'Callaghan, who is now engaged in tunnelling the Kwaja Amram for a railway that people persist in thinking will some day go to Kandahar, is also made a Companion of the Star of India.

The controllers of the Fountain of Honour are making free use of the Knighthood that was established in connection with the Order of the Indian Empire last year. The two European Knights who are added to the list are Sir Charles Turner, late Chief Justice of Madras, and Mr. Edwin Arnold. Sir Charles Turner's nomination is doubtless intended as a recognition of very valuable services which he has rendered since his retirement from the Bench as a member of the Public Service Commission. No member of the Commission has shown greater industry or greater interest in the subjects submitted to it. Next to learning what the recommendations of the Commission are there is nothing that the public could have heard of with greater pleasure than that so prominent a member of it as Sir Charles Turner has had his work so appropriately recognised. Of Mr. Edwin Arnold's nomination to a Knighthood of the same order his many admirers will be disposed to say that the author of the "Light of Asia" is one of the few men who gain nothing by having such a distinction bestowed upon them. He was already a Companion of the Star of India, a recognition of his merits which, if it was not superfluous, was unexceptionable. But there is an economy in the distribution of honours as there is in the use of gold leaf, and we are not sure whether the gold leaf of an illustrious order could not have been better employed in adorning the bronze of some hardworked civilian or political agent than in gilding the refined gold of Mr. Edwin Arnold's graceful scholarship. Hyderabad comes in for its share of the newly instituted Knighthoods. As Sir Salar Jung was in the first list last year, so his successor, the Nawab Bushir-ud-Dowlah, figures in to-day's list, side by side with the Amir-i-Kabir, the head of one of the most distinguished of the Hyderabad families. The honour will be accepted by the Minister, as it must certainly have been given, as a mark of the good will of the Government of India, and of their desire to give him all due support in a post which at no time can be free from difficulty and anxiety. To the Companionship of the Order ten additions are made. Only two of them have any personal interest on this side of India. The Hon. Mr. Forbes Adam's nomination will be very cordially welcomed here, where it sets the seal of official approbation and honour upon a public career which Mr. Adam's fellow-citizens have year by year learnt to look upon with increasing respect. His services in the Legislative Council, in the president's chair of the Chamber of Commerce, and in many departments of the public and commercial life of Bombay, have been too valuable to remain long ignored in any serious recognition of good service and good citizenship. Mr. K. L. Nulkar's entrance into the Companionship of the Indian Empire is a noteworthy mark of the change that has come over the official way of looking at things. Mr. Nulkar is described in the *Gazette* as Chairman of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, an organization which, although the Government do not now hesitate to take counsel with it in regard to some of its measures, was at one time described with eloquent vituperativeness as "a brood of vipers." Mr. Hari Raoji Chiplunkar, who, if we mistake not, is secretary of the Sabha, is at the same time made a Rao Bahadur, another indication that those Poona Brahmins who still disturb the peace of mind of many brave men, are not the absolutely dreadful people that they have been taken to be. Of the other new Companions of the Order the most distinguished is Mr. Ney Elias, whose journeyings in Thibet have at least added to the topographical and political resources of the Foreign Office. Colonel Ward's decoration is the only answer that the Government of India have as yet given to the somewhat wild criticism which the native papers have directed against the state of affairs in Bhopal.

Reuter gives us to-day a supplementary list of honours in which the name of Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justice of Bengal, figures as a new Privy Councillor—an exercise of patronage which it is equally difficult to praise and to blame. Sir Charles Warren has been made a K.C.B. in obvious recognition of his successful defence of order against the mob in Trafalgar Square. Mr. John Pender has done so much for telegraphic extension throughout the world, and has kept himself in evidence in so many ways, that it is strange that he has had to wait until long past his seventieth year for an honorific recognition of his work. A Knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George could not have been more fittingly bestowed than upon one who has done so much to annihilate distance between England and her Colonies.

THE annual meeting of the Countess of Dufferin's Fund will be held in Cacutta early next month. There is every reason to expect that a satisfactory account of the progress of the movement during the past year will be laid before the subscribers. Signs of increasing interest in its work have lately been manifested in many directions. The Municipalities and the Local Boards are coming forward in large numbers to assist in it in the many ways available to them, and in none more effectual than in providing for the training of young women for medical and nursing work in their respective localities. An especially satisfactory feature in this part of the work is the interest which non-official members of these Boards are taking, for here at length we see the promise of that self-sustaining energy on which the movement must ultimatey depend. The people, in a word, are beginning to realize that it is their work, although it has been started by others—that it is for the benefit of their own countrywomen, notwithstanding that in the first instance strangers have had it in hand. The organization of the Fund, moreover, is working very well. The local branches are showing a good deal of energy, and thus far the principle of leaving them to devise their own measures and to expend locally their own resources has been abundantly justified. One important change in the constitution of the Fund may have to be made ere long. It may be necessary to incorporate the association now that the resources at its disposal and its responsibilities have grown so largely. One fact that has recently been brought to notice will be noted with interest in Bombay. Miss Bradley, a pupil of the Grant Medical College, carries off the first of the Silver Medals presented by the Viceroy. Contributes to the Jubilee collection may be interested in knowing that the register which it is intended to present to the Queen Empress is nearly finished, but the number of names that have to be entered is so great that some days will elapse before the book will be ready for despatch to her Majesty. The Bombay public will have the cause of female medical aid brought to their notice in the fancy fair which Lady Reay is organizing for the Cama Hospital, and the opportunity of helping a good cause is sure to be turned to good account.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND LADY REA'S visitors, books will be at Government House, Malabar Point, and at the Secretariat, until 5 p.m., to-morrow.

MR. PROPERT, Commissioner S.D., interviewed the ex-King Theebaw at Rutnagherry on the 22nd inst.

THE first number of the *Kathiawar Times*, an Anglo-Guzerati weekly, published at Rajkote, was issued on New Year's Day.

SARDAR AFZUL-UL-MULK, of Chitral, with twenty-two followers, arrived at Sialkot from Jammu on the 26th ult. They will start thence for Calcutta on the 5th January calling at Delhi *en route*, and reaching Calcutta on the morning of the 10th inst.

A EUROPEAN firm, which has ordered three cargoes of petroleum to be forwarded to Hamburg in the spring, has telegraphed to its commission-house here to insure the shipment against war risk.

THE Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda was entertained at dinner on Saturday, the 10th December, by Sir John and Lady Puleston, at their residence in Sussex Square, Brighton. Lady Hart, Sir Arthur Otway, Sir Charles Mills, Sir Rivers Wilson, Sir John Monckton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Birch, Count Poniatowski, Sir Henry Edwards, and Mr. and Mrs. Edmund Yates were among the company to meet his Highness.

ONE of the reforms under the new Calcutta Municipal Bill will probably be the separation of the offices of Chairman of the Municipality and Chief Commissioner of Police. Representations in favour of the change are going forward from the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the Defence Association, the Trades' Association, and the Anglo-Indian Association. The two offices are separated in Bombay, and it is difficult to see that there is any important advantage in the present dual arrangement.

MR. HALE HORATIO SHEPHARD, M. A., Barrister-at-Law, was sworn in to act as sixth Judge of the Madras High Court on Saturday afternoon, at the residence of the Chief Justice. He will enter upon the duties of his new appointment on the re-opening of the Court after the Christmas holidays.

IT is officially announced that from next year exemption from military service, under any circumstances, is to be taxed in Russia for the benefit of the State. Whether the conscript draws a number in the ordinary ballot exempting him from service or claims his privilege as the eldest son of a widowed mother or for other family reasons or is refused as physically ineligible, his freedom from military obligations will have to be paid for. This measure would really appear to be designed on purpose to exasperate the wretched peasantry.

A *Times* telegram, dated Suakim, Sunday, Dec. 11, says the Friendlies and slaves sent to attack Tokar were surprised by the rebels within twenty miles of Suakim and dispersed. The losses are unknown. The flocks of cattle, sheep, and goats are in danger of capture. The country is very unsettled.

THE *Kreuz Zeitung* says it has received information from a trustworthy source that England will, in the event of war, employ her naval power for the protection of the Italian coasts, and to ward off hostile action in the Baltic. It is added that the consent of Parliament will not be asked until the moment has come for putting the agreement to this effect into execution.

THE Annual Report of the Protector of Emigrants for the year 1886 shows that during that year 746 men, women, and children left India for the Mauritius. During the same period 975 returned to India, bringing with them savings aggregating Rs. 1,39,286. The advantages offered to Indians emigrating to the Mauritius appear to be good. There is a Government official to protect their interests and see that they are fairly treated and properly housed and fed at the Sugar Plantations, and altogether the conditions of their life in the island seem to be comfortable enough. The Madrassis are apparently unsuited to service away from their home beyond the sea, as suicides among them are frequent. Accidents in the Haup estates were numerous owing to a defect in the machinery, which caused the loss of fingers, and in one case the loss of a hand. It is proposed to legislate in view to compelling owners to construct their mills in such a manner as will make such accidents impossible. A peculiar feature of the coolie trade is that emigrants prefer to return to India by steamers chartered by Arab and other merchants than by the Government ships, in which they would be better off in every way ; the Government vessels being better found than those of private enterprise, besides being specially adapted to the business. Good arrangements are in force on the sugar estates for the treatment of the sick, but the educational system for children appears to lack completeness.

THE trial for treason commenced on Monday, December 12, of Herr Cabannes, a subaltern official, lately employed by the authorities at Strasburg. The specific charges against the prisoner were treason, bribery, theft, and abstraction of official documents, and their communication to the French Ministry of War. The accused pleaded guilty, although declaring that in committing the offences laid to his charge he was unaware of the grave nature of his acts.

ON December 10, at Dublin, on the application of Mr. Atkinson, Q.C., with whom was Mr. Gerrard, Q.C., the Exchequer Division granted a conditional order for a new trial of the libel action of Joyce against the Marquis of Clanricarde, on the ground, chiefly of misdirection, that the verdict was against the evidence, and that the damages were excessive.

THE *Cologne Gazette* states that the subsidy paid by the Government to Prince Meschtcherski for the *Grajdanin* newspaper is about to be stopped, because the editor, even after the official direction to use more moderate language towards Germany, continued its anti-German agitation. Without this subsidy the *Grajdanin* will be unable to continue.

FATHER WATTS RUSSELL, of the Avenue H[illegible] Paris, has a letter in his possession, sent him by Lady Mary A. F. Howard from Norfolk House, December 7th, which is tolerably conclusive as to the very recent conversion of Lord Lyons to Catholicism. The letter appears in full in the Paris edition of the *New York Herald*. Lady Howard assumes that Father Russell has heard of the conversion and death of her uncle, Lord Lyons, and proceeds :—

"He often used to tell us how the Passionist Fathers were praying for him, and, believe me, that the knowledge always gave him real pleasure. Your prayers and the prayers of others have been most marvellously answered. For two months he has been making his preparations to enter the Church, and

TELEGRAMS.

[FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.]

NEW YEAR'S DAY HONOURS.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 2.

THE STAR OF INDIA.

KNIGHT GRAND COMMANDER.

His Highness Sawai Madho Singh Bahadur, Maharaja of Jaipur.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

James Braithwaite Peile, Esq., Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India.

The Hon'ble Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, Member of the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces.

Colonel James Browne, lately Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin Railway.

COMPANIONS.

Major-General Oliver Richardson Newmarch, late Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department.

The Hon'ble Philip Percival Hutchins, Madras Civil Service, Member of the Council of Governor, Fort St. George.

William Erskine Ward, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, Judicial Commissioner, Burma.

Francis Langford O'Callaghan, Esq., Engineer-in-Chief, Sind-Pishin and Kwaja-Amran Railway.

Edward Raban Cave-Browne, Esq., Deputy Accountant-General, India Office.

THE ORDER OF THE INDIAN EMPIRE.

KNIGHTS COMMANDER.

Sir Charles Arthur Turner, Knight, late Chief Justice of Madras.

Nawab Bashir-ud-Dowla Amir-i-Akbar Asman Jah Bahadur, Minister of his Highness the Nizam.

Shamsulamara Umara Amir-i-Kabir Khurshid Jah Bahadur, of Hyderabad.

Edwin Arnold, Esq., author of the "Light o Asia," and other works.

Maharajah Radha Prasad Singh Bahadur, of Dumrson.

Vira Karala Varma Elaya, Rajah of Cochin.

COMPANIONS.

The Hon. Frank Forbes Adam, additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay.

Munshi Nawal Kishore, of Lucknow.

Rao Bahadur Krishnajee Lukshman Nulkar, chairman, Poona Sarvajanik Sabha.

Colonel Henry Constantine Evelyn Ward, Bengal Staff Corps, now Minister of the Bhopal State.

Frederick Thomas Granville Walton, Esq., Engineer of the Dufferin Bridge, Benares.

Ney Elias, Esq., Political Agent, Shahzada.

Nadir, Honorary Magistrate, Ludhiana.

Kazi Saiyid Ahmad Khan Bahadur, attaché, Foreign Department, Government of India.

The Hon'ble Saiyid Amir Husain, Officiating Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, and additional Member of the Governor-General's Council.

Reinhold Rost, Esq., Librarian, India Office.

NATIVE TITLES.

The title of Maharaja as a personal distinction is conferred upon Raja Hurbullub Narain Sing Bahadur, of Sonbursa.

The title of Raja Bahadur as a personal distinction is conferred upon Kumar Pudmanund Sing, of Bareilly, Purneah District.

The title of Raja as a personal distinction is conferred upon Babu Govind Lal Roy, of Rungpur; and Rai Rajendra Lala Mitra Bahadur, of Calcutta.

The title of Mahamahopadhyaya as a personal distinction is conferred upon Kabi Raj Shyamaldas, of Meywar, and Bhimacharya bin Rambhat Zalkikar, senior Shastri, Elphinstone College.

The title of Shams-ul-Ulama as a personal distinction is conferred upon Maulvi Muhammed Hoosein, of Patna.

Maulvi Nur Jamal Khan, of Miraj.

Kazi Abdul Latif, Londe Kazi of Bombay.

The title of Wala Kadr as a personal distinction is conferred upon Khan Bahadur Maksud Ali Khan, late Subordinate Judge, North-West Provinces.

The title of Khan Bahadur as a personal distinction is conferred upon the following:—

Sayid Rezi Ali, of Purneah.

Choudhri Nasrat Ali, Secretary, British India Association of Oudh Talukdars and Honorary Magistrate.

Khan Saheb Gulam Dastagir, Inspector of Police in Karachi.

Naoroji Pestonji Vakil, Bombay.

Sardar Fatah Khan Gheba, of Kot in the Rawalpindi District.

Sheikh Ghulam Hassan, Honorary Magistrate, Umritsar.

Fakir Saiyid Burham-ud-Din Khan, extra Assistant Commissioner in the Punjab, and Naib Wazir in the Bhopal State.

Munshi Suzawar, Postmaster, Lahore.

Asad-ulla Khan, Superintendent, Northern India, Salt Department.

The title of Rai Bahadur as a personal distinction is conferred upon the following:—

Babu Surjinarain Singh, chairman, Bhaugulpore Municipality.

Budh Singh Dudhuria.

Bishen Chund Dudhuria, of Azimgunge, Murshidabad District.

Lala Dargahi Lal, Honorary Magistrate, Cawnpore Municipality.

Lala Krishna Sah, member Municipal Board and Bench of Honorary Magistrates, Naini Tal.

Munshi Dankel Pershad, late of the Judicial Service in Oudh.

Lala Krishna Sahoy, Honorary Magistrate, Meerut.

Lala Mena Mull, clerk, Office of the Director-General of Ordnance.

Babu Pashupat Saran Sinha, head clerk, Office of the Resident, Nepal.

Dharm Narain, Tahsildar, Amballa, Lorinda Mal of Peshawur.

Babu Pran Kishen Ghosh, retired Superintendent, Comptroller-General's Office.

Babu Raj Kumar Sen, retired Superintendent, Financial Department, Government of India.

Pandit Saligram, Superintendent of Post Offices

Babu Jugodishwar Chatterjee, Second Assistant Opium Agent, Benares.

The title of a Rao Bahadur as a personal distinction is conferred upon the following:—

Pandit Gopal Rao, Deputy Collector, Jhansi district.

Govind Ram, Marwari of Jhansi.

Tanjore Raja Ram Row, Deputy Collector and Manager, Ramnad Zemindari, Madras.

Raja Futteh Singh, of Dilwara in Meywar.

Raoji Trimback, of Poona, late Sub-Engineer.

Hari Apaji, late of Gaekwar's Contingent.

Moroba Kesrinath, late Personal Assistant to Accountant-General, Bombay.

Rao Saheb Hari Raoji Chiplonkar, member, Poona Municipality.

The title of Sardar Bahadur as a personal distinction is conferred upon Sirdar Rajamdar Sing of Katgarh, Honorary Magistrate in Hoshiarpur District.

Sardar Ajit Sing, of Alawalpur, Punjab.

The title of Khan Sahib as a personal distinction is conferred upon Abdullah Khan, Inspector of Police, Ajmere.

Khudadad Khan, Head Munshi, Office of the Commissioner in Sind.

The title of Sardar as a personal distinction is conferred upon Atma Sing of Padhana.

Bulaka Sing, Honorary Magistrates, Lahore District.

Kirpal Sing, Honorary Magistrate and President, Municipal Committee, Rawalpindi.

The Gondal State to rank amongst the first-class States of Kathiawar.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

LONDON, Jan. 2.

Sir Richard Garth, Kt., late Chief Justice of Bengal, has been appointed member of her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Charles Warren, G.C.M.G., Commissioner of Police, has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of the Bath.

Mr. John Pender, chairman of the Eastern and other Telegraph Companies, &c., has been made a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE FORGED DOCUMENTS.

BERLIN, Jan. 1.

The fact of the Czar having given his assent to the publication of the forged documents is regarded as a peaceful omen.

THE AUSTRIAN RESERVES.

VIENNA, Jan. 1.

The Austrian Army Reserves have been called out for a week's drill with the new repeating rifle with which the troops have been armed.

HUNGARY.

BUDA-PESTH, Jan. 1.

M. Tisza, when receiving the good wishes for the New Year from the Liberal Party, said he still hoped that war might be averted; Hungary, he continued, would never do aught to provoke a war, but if it was inevitable she would do her duty.

THE POPE'S JUBILEE.

ROME, Jan. 1.

The Jubilee of his Holiness the Pope's Ordination was celebrated to-day with great pomp.

The Holy Father himself officated at the service held in St. Peter's.

Thirty thousand persons were spectators of the function.

The Pope was so overcome with excessive emotion that he fainted twice before Mass.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 2.

A local paper writes that the principal issues considered by the Public Service Commission were:—The questions of an imperial and local service, the proportionate number of posts to be given to each, the liability of civilians to be transferred from province to province, and the raising of the age limit.

The Commision propose to divide the service into imperia and provincial. The imperial service will correspond to the present Covenanted Service, but the number of appointments reserved to it will be much reduced; accordingly if the Commission's recommendations are adopted and a revised act pased, a certain number of collectorships and judgeships will necessarily be given out of the Covenanted Civil Service, but the changes are to be made very gradually, and care is to be taken to respect the rights and preserve the vested interests of the present holders. The recruitment for the larger serice will rest on a provincial basis, officials drawn from among the natives of one province not bing transferable to another. Finally it is proposed to raise the age limit from 19 to 22.

DEPARTURE OF MAJOR WARBURTON.

Major Warburton, our Political Officer in the Khyber, with his seven border chieftains, leaves Peshawur immediately and goes straight through to Calcutta.

THE GONDAL STATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GONDAL, Jan. 2.

An unusualy large durbar was held here last evening commemorating the happy event of Gondal having been recognised as a first-class State by Government. Bhayats, Girasias, Jivaidars, and ryot mustered strong. Dewan Bezonji Merwanji oped the proceedings with a congratulatory address. His Highness gave a most fitting and gratifying reply. In honour of the occasion he made important concessions to his subjects.—Abolished some obnoxious taxes, conferred certain rights and privileges on people, and granted one month's salary to every Durbar servant. The announcement was received with the greatest satisfaction by all.

AN APPEAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Jan. 2.

The beef bchers have submitted an appeal to the Viceroy though Mr. Hykoop, pleader, against the conviction of one year's rigorous imprisonment by the Cantonment Magistrate for receiving a stolen buffaloe. The sentence is contrary to law.

[REUER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Dec. 31.

The Clan Lo steamer Clan Lamonth arrived here this morning fm Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo.

The B. I. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra left this afternoon for arrachee and Bombay.

LISBON, Dec. 31.

The B. I. SN. Co.'s steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bobay and Kurrachee, left on the evening of the 29th inst.

SUEZ, Dec. 31.

The Clan Lo steamer Clan Ogilvie, homeward bound from Bobay, arrived this morning.

ADEN, Jan. 1.

The Austro-hugarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer Amphitrite, fro Trieste, left here for Bombay this morning, and the same Company's steamer Trinave, also from Trieste left here this evening for Bombay.

PENANG, Jan. 2.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Venetia (extra) left here for Bombay noon to-day.

HONGKONG, Dec. 30.

The Italian steamer Bormida left here for Bombay this day.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Dec. 16.

The expected change in the leadership of the House of Commons is creating unusual interest, chiefly because of the personal element which has been introduced into it. Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. A. J. Balfour are the contestants. At the time of writing all the chances are in favour of Lord Salisbury's nephew. In the eyes of his friends Mr. Balfour's Irish Secretaryship has proved a remarkable instance of statesmanship of the highest order, while the ready manner in which, after the Mitchelstown disturbance, he accepted the *ex parte* statements of the police and made them his own, has endeared him to the official classes. There is this further to Mr. Balfour's credit, that all through the important and trying times of the past nine months he has had his full share of the fighting, and has borne a large share of the burden of office. Lord Randolph, on the contrary, has led a life of comparative ease. He has looked on while others have been toiling, and toiling hard, too. Furthermore, he has been more solicitous as to the career of an individual, and that individual himself, than he has been solicitous of the great Party in which he might, by the exercise of a little self-restraint, by this time have easily and unquestionably occupied the second place. His Lordship did not choose so to act, and he, no more than other men, can escape the consequences of his acts. Outside the Government he has been of some slight service, but that service is ridiculously small in comparison with what he could have done had he remained in harness and not have caused so great a sensation last Christmas by his theatrical resignation. The rivalry between these two distinguished members of the once distinguished Fourth Party is assuming large dimensions. Camps are being formed, in which Balfourites and Churchillites respectively abide. Even newspapers are taking sides and belauding each its hero. The *Morning Post* is of opinion that there will be safety for the State only when Lord Randolph is again supreme. On the other hand, the *St. James's Gazette*, with much incisiveness and force, criticises the noble Lord's pretensions, and shows that nowhere is there such sterling stuff for leadership as in Mr. Balfour's philosophic mind, tinged though it is with religious doubt. Though, for the moment, it seems as if Mr. Balfour would lead the House of Commons sooner than Lord Randolph Churchill, I do not consider possible for him to be a success. He is too cynical. He is, at times, very frivolous. His frivolity leaves a bad impression on the mind. One thing the average Briton does not forgive in his political idol, and that is cynical, levity. A man who is lacking in broad sympathies, and who, instead of generous impulses heartily expressed, gives his countrymen cynicism, will, though he may become First Lieutenant of a Great Party, never become a popular Commander-in-Chief. Mr. Balfour may succeed his uncle, but he has a few important characteristics to forget before he will do this. If he could shed his cynical skin as snakes shed their worn-out skins he would become a really great man. One very amusing argument is used by the *St. James's Gazette* to depreciate Lord Randolph. It is that the Liberals don't like him! "The whole body of Liberals," according to Mr. Greenwood, "have the strongest antipathy to Lord Randolph." I admit that the Editor of the *St. James's Gazette* is a great authority on Liberal opinion, but I am not sure that on this occasion he has not made a slight mistake. I, as well as the Editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, have facilities for ascertaining what Liberals think and say; and according to my information Lord Randolph the Bad, who dissected poor Earl Granville and jumped upon the prostrate form of the Grand Old Man, has in their eyes given place to Lord Randolph the Good, who is for Peace, Retrenchment and Reform, with Free Trade tacked on. How long this will last no one can say. As I am writing Lord Randolph is speaking in Cheshire, and perhaps he has already once more proved to his fellow-countrymen how gloriously uncertain a great political leader can be.

It is a mercy for his peace of mind that Mr. Labouchere's friend, "Edmund," does not enliven his gay times at Brighton by reading back numbers of the *World*. Were Mr. Yates to read some of his ancient issues and note the confident manner in which *Atlas*, while the penultimate month of the year was yet a long way off, stated there were to be Cabinet changes in November, he would not feel happy. He might even repeat, for the benefit of his young men, the American's aphorism, "Never prophecy until you know." This would be broadly resented, no doubt, but something of the kind is necessary. Anyhow, a prophet was never more completely stultified than has been the redoubtable *Atlas*. Your columns will testify to the scepticism which I exhibited when the *World* was most cock-a-whoop in its assertions. I had my reasons, which I set forth from time to time, for disbelieving entirely in the sweeping reconstructions foreshadowed. Time and events have proved the soundness of the deductions I drew from existing and early future incidents. If the Government should find it difficult to get through the next Session without serious harm, then, indeed, might Lord Hartington, Sir Henry James, and a few other leading Unionists join the Ministry. But even in such a case I do not believe that any real or lasting advantage would follow. More Conservatives would be offended than Liberals conciliated. There will be no coalition in the ordinary acceptance of the term, but there will be a break-up of Parties, inasmuch as one-third of the Liberal Unionists will join the Tories and the remaining two-thirds rejoin their political friends.

Mr. Chamberlain's first spell at diplomacy has not proved successful. Few persons expected it would. He has had a grand experience of dining in the States, and probably has tasted canvas-back ducks in fifty different forms of cookery. But he has not settled the Fisheries dispute. It is interesting to note how little Mr. Chamberlain is trusted or believed in by his allies of to-day. The inclusion of the Whig Unionists in the Salisbury Government is strongly deprecated by a leading Tory organ on the ground that Lord Hartington and his friends are needed to prevent the Birmingham Radical from throwing their new friends overboard and producing a Home Rule plan which shall satisfy the Home Rulers. As to the possibility of this happening I am a little doubtful, but there is no denying Joseph's versatility and ambition. The chief obstacle to the realisation of this pretty proposal is that neither English nor Irish Home Rulers trust him, and would almost refuse the most satisfactory measure if proffered by him. It is almost impossible to describe the bitterness with which he is regarded by his quondam Hibernian and Saxon friends. However, to return to the Fisheries. Joseph's net will be empty. There is no fear of its breaking because of the magnitude of the Diplomatic Fisherman's success. The real reason of failure is that the Canadians are alleged to be taking the attitude which was such a favourite with Hollanders a hundred years ago:—

In matters of commerce the fault of the Dutch
Is giving too little and taking too much.

The Canadians seek more than the Yankees will give—that is for the present. I believe the failure is part of a great game which the States' and Dominion politicians are playing at England's expense, and which will ere long result in their obtaining mutual advantages without the concurrence of England and partly at England's expense. One thing is clear: the Irish Americans have acted, during the whole period of Mr. Chamberlain's visit to the States, with conspicuous prudence and self-restraint. It is not they who have upset the negotiations, but the parties to the negotiations themselves.

There has been a cessation in the flood of oratory that was being poured over the country when I last wrote. The Liberal Unionists or Dissentients (why does not somebody invent a name for Lord Hartington's followers that all can accept?) and now the other side are having a pretty long innings. Was ever a nation afflicted with such a *cacethes loquendi* as England—I beg pardon, Great Britain and Ireland—are at the present time! Sir George Trevelyan, who, in spite of all the harsh things that have been and are being said about him, is all round making the best speeches of anybody, at least on his side of politics, declares that political speaking is a living out in the country. There can be no doubt about that, but it is really becoming a serious question whether that art is not too much alive, and whether in consequence it is not being degraded and debased by its votaries. Mr. Balfour made out a fair case in favour of desultory reading of books in his address last Saturday as Lord Rector of St. Andrew's; I am not sure that he could find so much to say in justification of desultory reading of political speeches. Lord Rosebery speaks of the occupation of speech reading as a "painful duty," and he only speaks the sober truth. I can imagine only one thing more painful than reading those speeches, and that is to have to listen to them. Happily that is a trial that most of us escape. It is well-known that in England—I do not know what the case may be in the Sister Kingdoms—a large mass of people who take a keen interest in politics and never seem to tire of political oratory, have a positive dislike to reading speeches. It is necessary of course that this widespread idiosyncrasy should be indulged, and it is quite as much a matter of course that there should be a great amount of repetition. And yet all these speeches, or rather all those delivered by men of a certain standing, are reported verbatim and have to be read verbatim to the destruction of one's eyesight and the confusion of one's brain, as Mr. Balfour would say. How many people wade through the column upon column, I may say the page upon page, of this unprofitable matter? Very few, I venture to think, beyond the politicians and publicists to whom it is a "painful duty." It was expected that the recess would be a talkative one, but nobody anticipated anything like the amount of talk that has already taken place and that is also to come. I daresay some good has resulted to the class of people to whom I have referred, but what proportion of newspaper readers have been converted to or from Home Rule, or even edified in their particular faith by all the orations of the Salisburys and the Goschens, the Gladstones and the Harcourts. Hardly a single fresh idea has issued from it all, and some of our Solons have not even considered it worth while to present the ancient arguments in modern dress. I must say, however, that of the speakers on the Liberal side Sir George Trevelyan, almost less than any of his associates, is open to the reproach of dulness or want of originality, and his speeches during the past week at Sunderland have certainly advanced him in the estimation of all—a very small number I fear—who are capable of forming a judgment apart from political prepossessions and prejudices. Lord Rosebery and Lord Granville have spoken well and amusingly as they generally try to do, but neither comes within leagues of Sir George Trevelyan. This may be considered the language of exaggeration, but I have carefully read all the speeches of the three statesmen, and in my humble opinion both in style and in matter Sir George Trevelyan's are far away the best. The line of non-interference with politics may, Sir George admits, have been overstepped in a few instances during his *regime*," but from the time when Ireland began to be anything like as free from crime as it has been for years past and as it is now, we confined ourselves," he adds, "strictly and absolutely and successfully to the punishment of actual and undoubted crimes." The *Times* falls upon Sir George most vehemently, and I should say that he is, next to Mr. Gladstone, the most unpopular man in Printing House Square.

Possibly the most interesting point in Sir George Trevelyan's speech was the almost defiant language he employed with regard to the Dissentients. Lord Hartington predicted last week that the split would last over the next general election, and Sir George Trevelyan seems to be of opinion that there is not much chance of reunion even after the general election. Lord Granville was more guarded in his speech to the members of the Eighty Club. Mr. Schnadhorst, whose word carries weight in this matter, put the dots on the i's when speaking at Islington the same evening, he asserted that the Liberal party was being rapidly united, and plainly hinted that there was no expectation of a desire for the return of the Dissentient leaders. Of course, the latter expression of opinion must not be taken without qualification. It is true that the chasm which divides the two sections of the Party has visibly widened during the past fourteen days, but in its main features the situation has not appreciably altered. That the Unionists would *en bloc* join the Conservatives was not and is not imagined for a moment by any reasonable person. Whether they have been frightened by the Fair Trade scare, or what it is, there seems to be a feeling prevalent that the Whigs, or rather some of them, are anxious to return to the Liberal fold. This would not be inconsistent with their previous career, but I cannot find that any real ground exists for the current rumours. Lord Rosebery, it is true, announces that many former followers of Mr. Gladstone are "seeking with a searching of hearts as to what is the traditional Liberal course in this matter." His Lordship evidently referred not to the leaders, but to the rank-and-file, the men who at first experienced a "conscientious difficulty in adopting a policy for which they were not prepared," and who, according to the Von Moltke of the Liberal Party, are rapidly returning to their old allegiance. He, at all events, is not "depressed," and if the facts really are as he represents them, he certainly has no reason to be.

Sir George Trevelyan—I must ask pardon for so often mentioning his name, but he has been so much in evidence this week—summed up an argument which we hear a great deal of in England and which is probably not unfamiliar to you in India when he quoted the words of a learned Professor that the Liberals hate everyone who possesses learning. It ought to be needless to contradict so sweeping an assertion, but it is so often repeated that people who do not give themselves the trouble to think about these matters really believe it. It happens just now that a large portion of the highly educated classes—the commonly accepted term educated classes is a very misleading one—who have been in a state of nervous apprehension ever since the County Franchise Bill was passed, have constituted themselves a buffer between society and the revolution which they have persuaded themselves is brewing. I read somewhere, or was told, of a special constable, a gentleman and an "educated" one, who said quite seriously to a brother special, "It was very necessary that we should make this demonstration. If we had not come out, depend upon it, the people would have cut our throats." It is not, I think, an injustice to many of "the classes"—to employ Mr Gladstone's well-known definition—to say that the nervous special of Trafalgar Square, roughly represented their view of things. Mr. Schnadhorst is inclined to speak slightingly of professors, but he forgets that his own party includes a very fair proportion of the academical element in the United Kingdom. We have just been reminded of this by the meeting held at Oxford under the presidency of the historian of the Norman Conquest. One of the speakers,—I think it was Mr. Freeman himself—said, referring to the round robin from the English Universities against Home Rule, that if necessary quite as many names could be got for the other side. I may mention that at Oxford the other day Mr. Dillon was the guest of Professor Rhys, the able Celtic Professor, and that among others who took part in the welcome given to the Irish visitor were such distinguished men as Dr. Legge, the Chinese scholar, and Alexander Murray, the lexicographer. There is one thing about the Conservative Professors that is to their credit. They work harder by way of speeches and writing for their side than the Liberals do for theirs. But the Liberal speakers of the second rank are not so indolent as might be supposed from the papers. For obvious reasons a Conservative Professor is reported in the London papers when a Liberal Professor would be ignored. But nobody cares for this. The London papers in their sphere are very important, but they do not count for a great deal among the mass of the electorate, and their opinions do not necessarily reflect those of the country, as we have had frequent opportunities of learning in recent years. The country dailies are improving every day, and many of them are now scarcely, if at all, inferior to their London contemporaries. The Metropolitan journals are very little read in the provinces now-a-days. A year or two ago I stayed for a week in a leading Manchester hotel, and the only London paper that was taken in there was the *Times*. London papers are becoming every day more what their name denotes—papers of London, and not papers of all England as they used to be. This is a fact that is, I am afraid, sometimes imperfectly appreciated by Englishmen who have been away from this country for some years.

Talking of papers reminds me that Mr. F. H. O'Donnell has brought the *Times* down on its knees to him if what I hear is true. The statement of defence in the action brought against the authors and publishers of "Parnellism and Crime," has not up to the present found its way into print, but it is in the hands of Mr. O'Donnell's legal advisers, or at any rate they have been made acquainted with its contents. I wonder what believers in the *Times* will say when they learn that the editor of the great journal has climbed down to Mr. O'Donnell by admitting that they were not justified in making aspersions on him. They try to escape from the natural consequences of what they had written by saying that they did not intend to make out that Mr. O'Donnell himself was the friend and associate of murderers, that they were aware of the distrust felt in him by Mr. Parnell, and that they meant to place him in quite another category. Mr. O'Donnell is hardly likely to be satisfied. Taken with the application made on behalf of the defendants before the Master in Chambers the day before yesterday, what a striking comment this is on the boast of the *Times* that would only be too glad to have an opportunity of proving its case.

Sir James Fergusson is not always a skilful controversialist, and many people think he would have acted more wisely in letting Sir George Trevelyan's strictures pass without notice. But it was characteristic of him that he should venture to engage in a correspondence with such a master of literary expression as the author of "the Competition Wallah." However, Sir George Trevelyan treated him very tenderly, much more so than the Manchester papers are doing. One of them a few days ago published certain facts about the alliance of the Conservatives and Parnellites in 1885 that seem to require an explanation from Sir James or his election agent. When the next contest comes round, if the matter has not been cleared up in the meantime, one of the first questions that the Right Hon. Baronet will be asked by the local hecklers will be "Who paid the Parnellite printer's bills?" By the way, it may interest your readers to know that one of the most extensively placarded bills of the election in question was worded as follows:—"Who imprisoned Parnell and Father Sheehy?—Gladstone. Who assisted him?—Blennerhasset. *Vote for Fergusson and No Coercion.*" "Blennerhasset" was the Liberal candidate. Sir James Fergusson in one of his letters, to which I have referred, used these words:—"I do not believe that anything was said in my behalf by the Irish on the ground of expectation from me of support to their cause or of any supposed hostility on my part to exceptional legislation." It seems strange that Sir James was the only person in the North-East district of Manchester during the 1885 election who did not see the placards calling upon the electors to vote for Fergusson and no coercion. The *Guardian* seems determined not to let the matter drop, and its editor, Mr. Scott, has an interest in the line that paper has adopted, inasmuch as he was the Liberal candidate opposed to Sir James on the occasion in question, and if all I hear from Cottonopolis be true, he has a very good chance of winning the seat at the next election. By that time, perhaps, Sir James will have served sufficiently long for the coronet which is awaiting him.

Opportunist Conservatives and Dissentient Liberals are saying that the Fair Traders of the Oxford Conference have received their quietus, and certainly Mr. Howard Vincent has been wonderfully quiet during the past few days. To say that these gentlemen have collapsed is very different from saying that the movement of which they are representatives had collapsed. A clever political cartoon has been published this week. It is entitled "O! what a Surprise," and depicts the horror-struck Lord Salisbury gingerly drawing a corset, labelled "Fair Trade," out of a handbag, marked "Conservative Programme." The idea is taken from an incident in a play that has been having a long run here—"The Barrister." The only drawback is that people are not so sure that Mr. Howard Vincent's motion was a surprise to the chief of the Conservative party. Anyhow, there is the greatest alarm in official Conservative circles, lest anything serious should happen. The Financial Secretary of the Treasury (Mr. Jackson) has spoken out very strongly as a Free Trader, and another Minister (Mr. W. H. Long) who had promised to preside at a meeting of the Fair Trade League, two nights ago, prudently stayed away. Lord Salisbury, however, is careful not to say anything that will offend either party, and continues to refer anxious inquirers to his previous utterances on fiscal reform. Is his Lordship sitting on the fence?

DEPARTURE OF COL. BERKELEY FROM BARODA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, Jan. 1.

Colonel J. C. Berkeley, after giving over charge to our new Resident, Colonel Sir Oliver St. John, the responsible duties of Agent to the Governor-General, took his departure last night by the Ahmedabad mail train. There was at the station a guard-of-honour from the Gaekwar's 1st Regiment N. I., with band and colours, under the command of Captain DeCunha. Many British officials, together with the State civilians and sirdars, were present at the station, to bid adieu to the departing Resident, who, a little after 8 p. m., quitted the residence in camp to repair to the station, where he was received with a general salute from the guard-of-honour. Within a short time of his arrival the Ahmedabad mail train hove in sight, and soon Colonel Berkeley took his departure from Baroda.

The State Battery of Artillery thundered a salute, betting the Resident's rank, before sunset last evening.

MILL MANAGEMENT IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Some time ago there were some very interesting letters in your paper by a Mr. Walmsley, but that gentleman confined himself almost entirely to the working of cotton mills as carried out in England. He would have assisted cotton spinners very considerably if he had given us advice about working cotton mills in India, because the conditions of climate and labour are so different that there are many problems in connection with cotton spinning which have to be solved over again out in India.

One perhaps of the most burning questions in mill industry is a good but cheap lubricating oil. Here in India we have many cheap oils, castor and cocoanut being the chief of them. Castor oil is unsurpassed for heavy machinery, but is quite unsuited as a lubricant for light high speed work. Which then is the best and cheapest oil or mixture of oils?

Again, what should be the maximum rate of wages for the different hands in a mill room? How should the machines be manned, and what are fair rates for piece-work? Taking as a commencement the blowing room, how many men should go to each Crighton opener and at what rate of pay? ditto to double and single scutchers, &c.? Again, in the card room how many men should work one drawing, or one slubbing, or one intermediate, or one roving frame, and for piece-work what is a fair rate per hank for each of these?

Spinners and managers might say that these are details which each must find out for himself. This may be, but with the extension of the cotton industry it must be to everybody's interest to keep down wages to fair limits, and this can only be done by mills working within certain limits on the same lines, that is to say, having a common basis for such details, as hours of work, rate of wages, and rates for contract work.

Again, in a mill containing, say, 1,000 looms, what would be a fair allowance for looms not working, that is, for looms undergoing repair or waiting for beams or standing idle through absence of hands?

—Yours, &c.,

SPINNER.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In a recent letter, Mr. Nanabhai Haridas complains of the University examinations, and suggests that an inquiry should be instituted into the cause of the numerous failures which annually occur. The principal cause of the failures in the Previous examination is that the subjects (6 in number) are too numerous to be properly studied by any but the best candidates in the two short College terms. Two of these subjects, namely history and logic, should be relegated to the First B. A. and B. A. examinations, and were this change made, the subjects mentioned above would not only be better studied then they now are, but they would also be more appreciated by the students, who are reading for the higher examinations. It is scarcely reasonable to expect candidates for the Previous examination to learn in less than one year 6,000 lines of difficult English poetry and 600 pages of some difficult prose book, besides mathematics, science, logic, history and a second language. But the majority of the candidates, who had passed the Matriculation examination, could study four of the subjects, which are appointed for the Previous examination, in the two College terms.

Many more students would, doubtless, pass the Matriculation examination, if the limit of age were again raised to 16, and if every candidate were required to produce a certificate that he had passed the VI. Standard of Government High Schools.

Jan. 2. SUGGESTION.

Clinical Thermometers—Magnifying fronts, quick acting, self-registering, and correct, from Rs. 3-8. PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

THE JETALSAR RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

DHORAJI, Dec. 30.

This morning his Excellency proceeded by special train to Jetalsar for the purpose of opening the Jetalsar branch of the metre-gauge railway from Jetalsar to Port Veraval, which covers a distance of sixty-seven miles. Up to the present, the work is completed only a few miles further than Choki, but his Excellency, having opened the points, proceeded to that station. Prior to performing the ceremony, his Excellency was received and welcomed by H. H. the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh, his Highness's brother, Edulkhanji, Vazier Bowdenbhai, Dewan Haridas Veharidas, Messrs. Manaukram Suryarama, Javerilal Umiashanker, of Bombay, Amerjibai Annandji Private Secretary, Chotalal Mathuradas Bakri, Chief Justice, and many other prominent local gentlemen. Major Humfrey, Major Gardiner, Manager of the Railway, Mr. Knox, the Executive Engineer, and a number of gentlemen interested in railway works. At Choki extensive preparations had been made for his Excellency's reception. Not only was there the usual decorative celebration, but a long programme of native amusements was specially provided for the entertainment of the party. Native musicians also played on a variety of peculiar instruments, and after a sumptuous breakfast, provided by Major Humfrey at Choki, had been partaken of, the following address was read by the Nawab Saheb's brother, Edulkhanji:—

Your Excellency,—It is with sincere pleasure that I welcome your Excellency again to my territory. It was in this very month last year that your Excellency did me the honour of turning the first sod of the Junagadh State Railway, and I consider myself fortunate to be able to request your Excellency to turn the first train of the same railway within such a short period, and I feel highly gratified at your acceding to my request. There is one thing, however, connected with this ceremony which we must all deeply regret. I refer to the unexpected and lamented death of Mr. Dangerfield, who last year assisted at the turning of the first sod, and who, in matters connected with this undertaking, gave me his warm and consistent support. His place so sadly vacated has been ably filled by Major Gardiner, to whom and to Mr. Knox my acknowledgments are due for their skilful management and for the rapid manner in which they have carried through their important work. It gives me much satisfaction to say that they hope to drive their steam-horse—which is aptly styled the annihilator of space as its forerunner the electric telegraph is styled the annihilator of time—to my port of Veraval in the month of April, and to utilise it for goods-traffic during the latter and most important part of the cotton season. I take this opportunity of tendering my hearty thanks to an old friend now sitting by you—I mean our Political Agent Colonel Wodehouse, whose first connection with my State dates back so far as the year 1873, for the interest he has always taken in its welfare and for the active part he has taken in forwarding the work which we are now here to celebrate. In conclusion, I desire to express my gratitude to your Excellency for having come so far to graciously complete the work which you inaugurated last year, and I also offer my thanks to the ladies and gentlemen present, who by their presence have lent *eclat* to the occasion.

His Excellency replied:—

Your Highness, ladies, and gentlemen,—It always gives me very great pleasure to find myself in this the premier and most beautiful State of Kathiawar. Last year I received a warm welcome at your Highness' hands, and both Lady Reay and myself have retained the most pleasing recollection of our visit to your capital. I could not then have conceived it possible, that within so short a time I should have been called upon to open this railway, and I compliment both Major Gardiner and Mr. Knox for the energy and vigour with which they have prosecuted this work. At this rate of progress I shall, on the next occasion, be able to proceed to Veraval, when we shall be more careful with the key and take precautions against a look-out. You are in the proud position of being able to boast that in your State there is still another and a better post—I mean that of Shinlbet—which probably may some day become an emporium of imports and exports of this great province. Your durbar has heartily co-operated in the extension of railway enterprise, and I may perhaps be allowed to allude to the hearty co-operation it has also given us in another respect not less important—namely, the restoration of security of life and laws in your State which at the time of my last visit was certainly not complete, and caused great anxiety to Government. It is due to the well-concerted measures of Major Humfrey that we have been able to disperse those miscreants who at one period threatened to be the cause of great peril, not only to your own State, but to the province in general. A well-deserved tribute is also due to the Bombay Police, and especially to the bravery and sagacity which were displayed by the police at Karachi. We have every reason to congratulate ourselves on the auspicious ending of the year 1887 as compared with that of 1886. The example set by your State in making a vigorous attempt to reorganise its police is one which other States will do well not to lose sight of, and that those States is which, at the present moment, the police are not in a satisfactory condition, will give us that co-operation which your Highness' durbar has accorded us so ungrudgingly. Co-operative crime in this province assumes a special form. We must grapple with it by combined organisation. Let me express the hope that your Highness' reign will now proceed peacefully, and that your subjects will reap the benefits of restored order. Your State has a very great run over other States in this province in its luxuriant growth of forests. Many people in England, after what they hear of the poverty of India, would be rather surprised if they were told that the people here have not only ebony furniture but actually build their railways on ebony sleepers. I can only advise you to watch carefully the process of wood-cutting and to adopt means of restoration, so that at all times you may cope with the demand for ebony which increased skill in the handicraft will surely stimulate as well as the increased means of communication now at your disposal. (Applause.)

Attar, Pan and floral wreaths having been distributed, his Excellency and party returned to Dhoraji.

THE NEW GIRLS' SCHOOL.

In the evening H. E. the Governor, at the request of H. H. the Thakore Saheb, laid the foundation stone of the "Lady Reay Girls' School" at Dhoraji, a handsome building proposed to be erected, at an estimated expenditure of above 11 lakhs, for the education of the girls of the State, and designed by Rao Bahadur Ganesh Govind, Executive Engineer of the State. The school is the fifth erected since his Highness ascended his *gadi*, and will be situated in exceptionally attractive surroundings. A large *marquee* was erected on the site, and H. E. being presented with a silver trowel by the Thakore Saheb, was, in the midst of a large assembly, addressed by his Highness as follows:—

Your Excellency,—I thank you sincerely for the honour you have done us by kindly consenting to lay the foundation-stone of a new school-

working to bring the scheme for the training of female doctors into practical shape, and place female medical aid within the reach of all. I am not surprised at the slow progress of the work. The work must necessarily be slow if it is to be sure. Perhaps the great difficulty is that educationally our women are backward. Every step that raises them in general education is, in my opinion, calculated to give increased facilities for their special training as nurses and female doctors. Looked at from this stand-point, our school may be regarded as an institution in which the ground-work of a general education will be laid preparatory to the special cause of studies, upon which some at least of the scholars may be expected to enter. In this place I cannot help observing that if your Excellency's tenure of office is to be gratefully remembered in this Presidency for one thing more than another, it will be for the singularly remarkable fact, that while your Excellency—a known educationalist yourself—is a strong supporter of scholastic and technical education of our rising youths and artizan classes, Lady Reay has been most unremitting in her pains to ameliorate the intellectual position of the gentler sex by all possible means. I do not know if our Presidency were ever so doubly fortunate. It gives me therefore peculiar pleasure in requesting your Excellency to lay the foundation-stone of the proposed school, and to name it after Lady Reay, who will stand as a godmother of a future generation of native ladies that may choose to equip themselves with the means of expanding their minds and fitting them for the duties of the position which they may be expected to occupy within the circle of their respective communities. (Applause.)

His Excellency, addressing those present preparatory to laying the stone, said :—

Your Highness, ladies and gentlemen,—I am extremely obliged to you for the very courteous terms in which you have addressed me. Before we proceed to this auspicious ceremony I wish to say how much Lady Reay regrets that she cannot be present here to-day, but she fully appreciates the compliment paid to her by your Highness, and she will certainly be pleased when she reads the very kind way in which you have commented upon her share in the great work of medical aid to the women of India, inaugurated under the most gracious patronage of the Queen-Empress by the Countess of Dufferin. They come with all the more force from your Highness, as an acknowledged authority in medical matters. You have, aptly observed that we cannot better promote the cause of medical education more efficiently than by increasing the number of girls in our schools. Without primary education we cannot obtain skilful nurses and still less can we aspire to have female doctors. This school will, I hope, be an important feeder to that institution of which the Chiefs of Kathiawar may be justly proud—the Female Training College at Rajkote. In a town like this, composed of a mixed population, it is of the greatest importance that we should attract as many girls from the various sections of the community as we can recruit. The other day at Lunavada my attention was forcibly called to the curious coincidence that there were eighty-one girls in the girls' school and the same number of boys in the boys' school. But the parallel ceased there, for the percentage of Hindu girls who passed was considerably larger than the precentage of Musulman boys who passed in the Urdu schools. I urged the Mahomedans of Lunavada, as I urge the Mahomedans of Dhoraji, to gird their loins. There is an appreciable amount of danger. We shall find Hindu girls outstripping Mahomedan boys in the educational race. The danger of Hindu girls surpassing Mahomedan girls is even more formidable. I know that it is your Highness' wish to keep the balance even, and I was much struck by the clever device in this town of having a common playground for the boys of two schools whereby you economise space and give the same advantages to the boys of a Guzerati and of an Urdu school. The common playground is the emblem of the common struggle in life for both sections. As the girls of both sections have been neglected in the past they start fair, and the Mussulmans will only have themselves to blame if they lose the golden opportunities now offered them. The great difficulty with female education in India is the early age at which girls leave school, and I think you wise in sparing no effort to retain girls on the higher forms till they reach a ripe age than is generally the rule. The beneficial result of this has already been illustrated by the fact that a girl coming from a school at Gondal was not obliged to go through the full course of the training school at Rajkote, because she came there so well taught that Miss Spencer only required in her case a two years' instead of a three years' course, and now leaving Rajkote as the senior scholar she will be appointed head mistress of the girls' school started by your neighbour, his Highness the Nawab Saheb of Junagadh. Here we have a happy instance of the co-operation which is benefiting in various directions the people of Kathiawar. The good seed sown in one State ripens as good fruit in another State. You have wisely placed this new building in charming surroundings, and perhaps you have been induced to do so by the conviction that the girls attending it would avail themselves of this garden to acquire some knowledge of botany. The lessons which nature has to teach are invaluable to women, and the harm which has accrued to past generations by their neglect is incalculable. Knowing the conditions in which their future lives will be cast you will also—for no one is more capable than yourself of appreciating that want—make some provision for their instruction in the rudiments of hygiene. This building will undoubtedly form another ornamental addition to the many buildings which have already been erected here and in Gondal both by yourself and the previous British administrators of your State. I hold in my hand a list of those buildings, but it is too long to read here. I shall only say that Col. Scott, Col. Phillips, Col. Goodfellow, and Col. Nutt have all vied with each other in making this State remarkable for a profusion of buildings of a useful character. No money has been lavished on mere ornamental structures, but the larger part of these structures serve public purposes. Bridges occupy a foremost, place and the Peile Bridge alone contributes 2½ lakhs to the Dhoraji-Porebunder line. I was struck by its solidity, and your engineer, Rao Bahadur Ganesh Govind, may consider himself fortunate in having had such a large share in the erection of public works, the last of which is before us in skilful designs of this building with its clock tower. Colonel Phillips, whom I am glad to see here, will be long remembered in this State for his vigorous construction not with less gratitude because he planted trees alongside the roads which I also noticed in the Idar State. This practice should be universally adopted in Kathiawar. I am happy to know that you have in this State a forest department because there is much need of forest conservancy in this province. I regret that Lady Reay is not here and has left it to me to be the interpreter of her best wishes for the success of this school. But my regret is mitigated by an agreeable surprise I experienced the other day when I read in a newspaper a speech delivered by Lady Reay at a prizegiving of various girls' schools in Ahmedabad under the auspices of a philanthropic and noble lady of Guzerat, who wisely threw her self into this movement for the education of her countrywomen. Prize distribution of girls' schools should as a rule be presided over by English and native ladies. My surprise was also mingled with wonder as to how this speech got into the newspapers. The assembly was entirely composed of ladies, and I cannot but conclude that there was a lady shorthand writer present. Well, if that is so, I shall be very glad to make her acquaintance, and we can then boast of having discovered a new field for the employment of women. Recently we had a congress of shorthand writers in England, but I am not aware that any lady took part in it. Perhaps at some future day we shall see in the Reporters' Gallery of the House of Commons or hear of (and not see) in the House of Commons' ladies' gallery a native lady taking shorthand notes for the Indian papers. (Laughter.) And then her press telegrams will be wired from London by an English female telegraph clerk to an Indian female telegraph clerk, and we shall then have the women of both parts of the empire manipulating our line of communication. Your Highness is aware that we have in Edinburgh a custom on a New Year's eve which we call first-footing. If there was such a custom in Kathiawar you might very fairly claim on the eve of 1888 to have obtained your first-footing. I do not know what the future has in store for your State, but with God's blessing the conscientious discharge of duties, all the more responsible as your opportunities have been greater, will, I trust, contribute largely to the prosperity of your subjects. (Applause.)

H. E. then laid the stone of the proposed new building, and perfumes, *attar*, *pan* and bouquets having been distributed, his Excellency and his Highness left the shamiana.

In the evening his Excellency dined at the guests' camp and left on Saturday morning by train by way of Ahmedabad for Bombay, where he arrived on Sunday morning.

His Excellency is expected to leave Bombay on Thursday for Calcutta, where he visits the Viceroy.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If the time of transit of the English Mails between the ship and the shore were reduced by an hour and a half, this would give "One Interested" one-sixteenth part of the time he modestly asks for. Why the English Mails should take from two and a half to three hours to land at the General Post Office after arrival of the Mail steamer in the harbour exceeds my comprehension. Perhaps the Presidency Post Master will favour us with the reason. An hour I should consider ample time.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Bombay, JAN. 2.

THE WAR RUMOURS.

OFFICIAL RUSSIAN STATEMENT.

THE *Invalide Russe*, the official military gazette, has published the following statement concerning the reported massing of Russian troops on the Galician frontier :—

Owing to the alarm raised by the Austrian press on account of the transfer of some Russian cavalry regiments to the Warsaw military district, we regard it as advisable to consider the military position of Russia and that of our Western neighbours on the frontier districts, in order to throw light upon the question, Who is really preparing for attack and who for defence? During the past five years the peace effective of the German army has been increased by 65 battalions and 384 guns, and the strength of the German troops on the Russian frontier by 21 battalions of infantry, 27 batteries of artillery, and 15 squadrons of cavalry. Since 1878 Germany has constructed in her eastern provinces 4,850 kilometres of railways. There are 11 German railway lines by which troops can be forwarded to the Russo-German frontier and ten junction stations, at which they can be detrained and concentrated on the Russian frontier. Germany has established camp fortresses of the first class at Thorn, Posen, Dantzig, and Koenigsberg, and a similar fortress will be built at Graudenz. Austria-Hungary has added nine divisions to the twenty-three infantry divisions which formerly constituted her effective and, in the event of mobilization, fourteen Landwehr, or Honved, divisions would be added. The troops in Galicia have been reinforced during the past year by eighteen squadrons of cavalry and thirteen batteries of artillery; all the batteries in that province being, moreover, provided with a full complement of horses. In the Austrian districts, which might become the theatre of war with Russia, there have been constructed since 1878 altogether 4,500 kilometres of railways, with four branches. Six Austrian railways are now available for throwing into Galicia large bodies of troops, which, by means of nine junction stations, can be placed in position on the Russian frontier. At Lemberg, Przemysl, Jaroslaw, Dembitza, Rzascheff, and other points a number of huts for troops have already been erected, and large quantities of stores are also being collected at those places. The fortresses of Przemysl and Cracow have been converted into camp fortresses; and from the Cracow forts Russian territory can be bombarded. A large quantity of rolling-stock is accumulated at Cracow which is adapted for use on the Russian railways. All this, and especially the construction of railways which have no meaning except in view of offensive tactics, show that Austria-Hungary, under the semblance of defensive measures, is at the same time preparing to invade Russia simultaneously with her ally.

But what is Russia doing in view of the threatening preparations of her neighbours? Notwithstanding the manifest danger, Russia considered that a European war would be a terrible misfortune for all mankind, and was the first who, amid the feverish armaments of her neighbours, did not increase, but decreased her defensive forces. In 1881 and 1882 Russia reduced the peace effective of her army by nearly 100,000 men. It is true that in the following years she again raised her effective; but that step was forced upon her by the Afghan affair, and also by the necessity of improving her preparedness for mobilization, when her neighbours were unremittingly raising their fighting strength. Nevertheless, the peace effective of the Russian army numbers even in the present year 75,185 less than it was in 1881, while her neighbours in the same period have raised their peace effectives by 75,000 men. There is no doubt that Russia, in the event of war, will assemble a mighty army, but its concentration on the frontier is incomparably more difficult than for her neighbours. During the last ten years 2,828 kilometres of railways have been constructed in the Western Provinces of Russia. In the Eastern Provinces of Germany and Austria during the same period 9,300 kilometres have been built over only half as large an area. The Russian railways nowhere pass outside the lines of defence of the triangle formed by Petersburg, Warsaw, and Odessa. The lines of our neighbours, on the other hand, run straight out to the Russian frontier, and it can be easily understood that they have not been constructed for advanced posts, but for the concentration of troops. A glance at the map will suffice to show by what a close network of railways the zone of the Russian frontier is surrounded; and, on the other hand, what an insignificant number of lines Russia has to rely upon for concentrating the forces distributed in the West during the time of peace. Not only from Germany, but also from Austria-Hungary, is Russian territory threatened with a rapid invasion. The most effective measures against the danger would be to extend the Russian railway system until it attained the same proportions as that of our neighbours. But for this enormous expenditure and, above all, time is required.

There is, therefore, only one course—namely, to place the fortresses in a better state of defence and increase the military forces in the frontier provinces in order to guard against surprise. The increased military preparations made by our neighbours last year compelled Russia to devise counter measures, which will gradually be carried out. The fact of the transfer of a few cavalry regiments to the Vistula district might certainly be made a pretext for exciting the press and public opinion, and charging Russia with warlike intentions. The military authorities of Germany and Austria-Hungary, however, fully understand the defensive character of this measure, and can calmly calculate how many corps Russia would have to despatch to the frontier while peace was still undisturbed in order that after the concentration of troops the means at her disposal might be brought on a level with those of her opponents. Drawing from this their conclusions regarding the forces, with which in case of war Russia could be rapidly invaded, they may even now hope by sudden action to reap comparatively cheap laurels. But Russian military personages who have no fears regarding the ultimate issue of a conflict even if all the forces of the Peace League moved out against Russia, recognize none the less openly that the defence of Russian territory is not yet assured, and that if the Peace League considers itself justified for the development of its defensive measures, to go so far as to bring Russian districts under the range of the guns of its most advanced forts, Russia also has an undoubted right to provide for her defence, and take all measures to uphold her honour and maintain the inviolability of her territories.

The semi-official *Journal de St. Petersbourg*, in an article commenting on the statement in the *Invalide Russe*, says :—

Every impartial judge will admit that it is not Russia who is responsible for continual reinforcing and a state of armed peace. It is true that the Central Powers allege, as the sole object of their alliances and armaments, the maintenance of the Pacific *statu quo*, based upon existing treaties. If, then, Russia associates herself with this guarantee of peace by taking the necessary defensive measures for preserving the equilibrium of forces, it remains to be decided to what extent this abuse of the principle *si vis pacem para bellum*, which weighs heavily on the finances of every country, while exciting passion and alarming the public mind is the best means of preserving that peace which all the world appears to desire, and the maintenance of which we believe to be assured for a long period, thanks to our good relations with our neighbours.

A St. Petersburg correspondent says that the explanations of the *Invalide Russe*, concerning the military situation on the Russian frontier, have produced a universally good impression on the public mind, as completely expressing Russian national feeling, which is described by the journals as neither deserving nor fearing war.

A Pesth telegram, on the other hand, pronounces the situation to have become considerably more acute in consequence of the article in the *Invalide Russe*. The Ministerial organ, *Pester Lloyd*, points out the necessity for making military preparations involving a considerable expenditure. The same journal declares that there is no truth in the report that Roumania would, in a serious contingency, place two Army Corps on the Russian frontier, as Roumania, under all circumstances, would remain neutral.

THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

The following definite statement regarding the *casus fœderis* of the Triple Alliance has been made to the Berlin correspondent of the *Standard* by a very high authority.

The three allied Powers have mutually pledged themselves by the alliance to the maintenance of their present territorial possessions and of their respective positions as Great Powers, and, generally to the maintenance of peace. In case any event happens, which may be regarded as endangering these agreements, either by a fourth Power threatening war or actually attacking one of the three allied Powers, or by one of them being compelled to attack another Power in order to defend its possessions or position as a Great Power, the *casus fœderis* is formed, and the other allied Powers are bound materially to support the threatened confederate. For such effective co-operation of the three allies it is, therefore, by no means necessary that a fourth Power should actually make an attack; it is sufficient that this fourth Power should be regarded as morally the aggressor. Now, it is beyond doubt that Russia is at present such a Power, as the strength of her accumulated troops on her western frontier already excites apprehensions, and there is no proof whatever that reinforcements are not still being pushed forward—indeed, rather the contrary is probable. As the above reasons show, it is not merely in Austria's interest, but also in that of Germany, that Austria-Hungary be not surprised by Russia, and that she should take the necessary steps to prevent surprise. Of course Austria-Hungary must not attempt any aggressive or provocative policy against Russia, but should confine herself to taking purely defensive measures which, however, must be of the most thorough character. Germany on her part is ready to accept all, even the farthest-going, consequences of the Triple Alliance.

In well-informed quarters in Pesth it is believed that Russia may threaten, but will not venture to challenge, the Triple Alliance.

ATTEMPT TO SHOOT M. FERRY.

ON the afternoon of Saturday, December 11, an attempt was made to shoot M. Ferry in the Palais Bourbon, where the Association meets at Versailles. The perpetrator is a fanatic known by the names of Aubertin and Berckheim. He went with another man and asked to see M. Ferry and M. Goblet. It was impossible then to see the latter, but an attendant conveyed the message to M. Ferry, who responded to the call without any suspicion. Immediately he came in sight, Aubertin fired at him with a revolver three times in rapid succession. Aubertin aimed with tolerable accuracy, for two of the shots took effect, one striking the shoulder, and the other the abdominal region. Neither of them was of itself serious, as the force of both was nearly spent by the time they had penetrated M. Ferry's clothes. Whilst the injured statesman, who staggered from the effects of the shots, was being assisted to the Palais Bourbon Infirmary, Aubertin was being conducted to the Questure for examination by a Questor. On his way through the lobbies a number of indignant deputies struck him with their fists and their sticks, but the prisoner treated their chastisement lightly shouting "Vive la France" and "Vive la Russie."

It was ascertaind at the Questure that the assassin is about forty years of age, and is a native of Rombach, in Lorraine, though now residing in Paris. He confessed that a band of twenty conspirators of whom he was one, had resolved to kill M. Ferry from political motives, and a paper found in the prisoner's possession showed that he was the man to whom the task had fallen to carry the plan into execution, lots having been drawn for the grim office.

Drs. Frebault and Trelat made a careful examination of the ex-Premier's wounds, and found they were not deep. The victim himself made light of them, exclaiming, half jestingly, "It is nothing." He left for his home on foot, accompanied by a group of sympathisers, who were apprehensive lest he should falter when in the open air. M. Ferry tried his best to keep a cheerful countenance, consoling himself with the reflection that the comparative slightness of his injuries was due to his close proximity to the assassin and the quick movement which he made to avoid the man's aim. But, however much M. Ferry may have desired to calm the anxiety of his friends, there is no doubt that his system sustained a rude shock.

A correspondent, writing later, says :—The prisoner Aubertin, on being interrogated by an examining Magistrate, avowed that the act was premeditated. He declared himself to be anti-revolutionary in his sentiments, never having been in the habit of frequenting public meetings. With a defiant air he expressed regret at not having killed his victim, and hoped that others would succeed better than he had done. From further enquiry made regarding the prisoners antecedents it would appear that he had no accomplices, and the statement about twenty conspirators being concerned is now thought to be an invention. When the prisoner was being interrogated, he did not seem to be mad, but rather gave one the idea of being merely a man of an extremely excitable temperament. He has an intelligent countenance, and speaks his mother tongue fluently and correctly. He has written some political brochures and a dictionary. He is by trade a window manufacturer, and in connection with this industry he has made a number of inventions.

BAFFLING THE POLICE.

On Sunday, Dec. 11, the various League branches in West Clare held meetings immediately after mass Immediately after last mass, a move was made for the League room. But when they reached the door of the League room, they were stopped by a large force of police. This did not, however, deter the members from forcing their way into the room. But before they were seated at the table, five constables entered. Addressing Father Vaugham, Head-Constable Hope said he understood it was a meeting of an illegal association, known as the National League. Father Vaughan—You don't know what kind of a meeting it is. Head Constable Hope—I have every reason to believe, from my knowledge of things, that this is a meeting of the National League, at which boycotting resolutions are to be submitted for adoption. Father Vaughan—As I said before, you are not able to say what kind of a meeting this is. There was a meeting of the Gaelic Association here on Sunday last, and the police did not interrupt the proceedings. The present meeting might be as legal as any other that was held. Head-Constable Hope—I am here, sir, to do my duty. Head-Constable Hope then called on Father Vaughan to ask the meeting to disperse, and not render it necessary to use force. Father Vaughan and Mr. Walsh then left the room, followed by the people. The Rev. Mr. Vaughan and the Leaguers marched in the direction of the Parochial House. The police followed them closely. Opposite the chapel a convocation took place, and immediately after Mr. Walsh, followed by 100 persons, proceeded to the quay, when ten small boats were in waiting, in which they were at once conveyed to Canons Island, wore a meeting was held. When the police saw the Leaguers in the Island, they proceeded to the quay; but here they were completely baffled for want of a boat. While they were at the quay they observed about 200 people on the hill of Ballinacragga, but before the constabulary reached the hill the proceedings had concluded.

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE

THE Tyrolese inhabitants of the Central Zillerthal recently sent an address of sympathy to the Crown Prince at San Remo, to which the Lady-in-waiting of the Crown Princess sent the following reply through the Baroness Munchansen, at Zillerthal :—

The Crown Prince is greatly pleased with the address, and desires his thanks to be conveyed to all who subscribed their names to it. The abundant sympathy expressed on all sides is a great comfort to him, and one is almost led to believe that all the sincere wishes and prayers have had a healing influence. To the astonishment of the physicians, his Imperial Highness's health is wonderfully good. The swelling which made its appearance three weeks ago is normally healed, so far there is no trace of a fresh growth. But, owing to the unanimous opinion of the doctors, we may not yet dare to hope, and must be thankful for every day that passes without fresh symptoms appearing. The Crown Prince, since he has again been able to take open air exercise, has a fresh healthy complexion. He has become thinner since the spring, which, however, gives him an almost youthful appearance. Any one who sees him can scarcely believe that he should be a lost man. His great tranquility of mind—one might almost say cheerfulness—is an inestimable help to us all.

The San Remo correspondent of the *Standard*, telegraphing on December 15, says :—

Sir Morell Mackenzie arrived here at six o'clock this evening, having come by express train to Ventimiglia, and thence by carriage to San Remo.

Professor Sommerbrodt, of Breslau; Professor Voljman, of Halle, and Professor Kussmaul, of Strasburg, having expressed the opinion in their respective medical journals that the disease in the Crown Prince's throat is perichondritis, and the same opinion having been expressed in leading medical circles in London, and been telegraphed at the time to the *Neue Freie Presse* of Vienna, public opinion is inclined to adopt this theory. The idea is that an abscess had formed beneath the perichondrium, and that the bursting of this abcess through the soft tissues into the larynx gave rise to the appearance first of a growth resembling cancer, and afterwards to an ulcer. It was this abscess, it is contended, which burst and discharged pus, originally to a slight extent, in the early part of November, and in larger quantities on the 17th of November. The case has been going on well since then, and cicatrisation took place, or, in plain words, a sore resulted on the healing of the ulcer. This was, I believe, considered a strong argument against the probability of the case being cancerous, as it is unusual for any healing process to take place in the neighbourhood of a cancerous growth. The œdema, or watery swelling which, at the time of the last consultation, prevented a perfect examination of the seat of the disease, would be caused by the abscess in the perichondrium, preventing a circulation of the blood in the upper part of the larynx, and causing the watery element of the blood, or serum, to escape from the blood vessels into the tissues of the larynx.

A few days ago a new small growth was observed by Mr. Hovell and Dr. Krause in the centre of the left ventricular band situated above the vocal chord. This growth rapidly developed, and the quickness of its growth has given rise to some alarm, and was the cause of Sir Morell Mackenzie being summoned hastily to San Remo. This new growth is said not to have a malignant appearance, but, looks like a papillona, that is an ordinary warty growth. This opinion of the case, which owing to its more favourable aspect is being generally believed in Germany entirely concurs with the theory which Sir Morell Mackenzie has throughout maintained—namely, that the disease has never been actually proved to be cancerous.

THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE

LORD BRASSEY, who arrived at Portsmouth, on Wednesday, December 14, in the Sunbeam, after a cruise of some 36,000 nautical miles, writes to the *Times*, describing the progress which has been made in the defences of a long chain of coaling stations visited during the cruise. He first mentions Port Darwin, which has a noble harbour in an important strategical position, distant from Thursday Island 725 miles, Singapore 2,500 miles, and King George's Sound 2,109 miles. The harbour is already used to a limited extent as a coaling station for the mercantile marine. In war it would be a base of operations for our cruisers protecting the trade between Queensland, India, China, and Europe. It remains as yet absolutely defenceless. A few light guns of long range should be mounted, and a small force of volunteers, led by permanent non-commissioned officers, should be raised. In Mauritius, where there is a splendid harbour with docks which could easily be made to accommodate a large ironclad, the existing works are being improved and some new ones erected, though the capabilities of the place are far from properly appreciated. But the manning of the works has not been provided for. For the submarine mine and torpedo defence a native force is being enrolled, consisting of seafaring men, led by thirteen non-commissioned officers of the sappers and miners. An artillery force of a similar character is suggested for fighting guns.

As to the Cape, the Imperial Government is supposed to defend Simon's Bay, and the necessary works are well advanced. But (says Lord Brassey) it is was discouraging to hear that the works, on which £50,000 is being expended, and upon which 500 men are engaged, were to be armed with muzzle-loading guns of short range. The local Government is charged with the defence of Table Bay, and it has done nothing. New works are in progress at St. Helena, which will give an extended range on fire to seaward; but the guns are not yet to hand. Upon Ascension we have spent large sums of money and possess large quantities of naval stores and coal. It ought either to be abandoned as a coaling station or put in a state of defence. The value of the naval stores is not less than £50,000, and the ample stock of coal would offer an irresistible temptation to an enemy's cruiser. Three or four long-range armour-piercing guns, with a few machine-guns, would give security against a *coup de main*. At Sierra Leone, lately admitted into the list of our coaling stations of the first-class, works of defence are in active progress; but, in addition to the works now in hand, a battery is thought desirable to prevent an attack with long-range guns from seaward.

ENGLISH CATHOLICS AND THE IRISH QUESTION.

THE following address to Monsignor Persico is circulating for signature among English Roman Catholics. It is issued by a committee, consisting among others, of Lord Ripon, Lord Ashburnham, Lord Orford, Sir James Marshall, Sir Henry Bedingfeld, Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Bernard, Mr. George Blount, and Mr. Simon Scrope :—

To the Most Reverend Monsignor Persico, O.S.F.C., Archbishop of Damietta, Commissary Apostolic.

Most Reverend Lord,—We, the undersigned, desire respectfully to approach your Grace upon your return from Ireland, and to offer to you the assurance of our loyalty and devotion to the Holy See together with our congratulations upon the accomplishment of your important mission. As Catholics, we feel specially bound to express our gratitude to the Sovereign Pontiff for the tender solicitude displayed by him, as our common Father, for our suffering brethren in Ireland; remembering as we do that it is to them, under Divine Providence, that we owe the liberties we enjoy at present in our country after centuries of persecution. As Englishmen, bitterly conscious of the oppressive conduct of England towards Ireland in the past, we hailed with pleasure the advent of your Grace, believing that it would materially assist and morally encourage our efforts to make amends for the past and to obtain justice in the future. We cannot doubt that the result of your prolonged stay in Ireland will have been to reassure you completely as to the legitimate and reasonable nature of the national aspirations, the denial of which we hold to be the main cause of all the misery and distress which cannot have failed to strike your Grace painfully as the chief material characteristic of the country. You will at the same time have been consoled by observing the apostolic wisdom which characterized the episcopate, the zeal which animates the clergy, and the piety which distinguishes the whole people. Your Grace will have noticed and appreciated the remarkable fact that, in the present struggle for constitutional changes, constitutional methods of agitation are recommended by the leaders and accepted by the people with a practical unanimity which some rare exceptions here and there only serve to illustrate. Under the influence of this happy sympathy between hierarchy, clergy, and people, not only have secret political associations, almost if not entirely disappeared, but the bitter and not unnatural enmity and suspicion which have for centuries existed in Ireland against our countrymen are rapidly giving way to affection and confidence Englishmen who visit Ireland to express sympathy with the people, or even to instruct themselves impartially as to the state of the country, are met there with an enthusiastic welcome which a few years ago would have been out of the question. But amid these general signs of improvement in the relations between the two countries, we have to deplore the action of certain lay members of the Catholic Church in England—men of high position and honourable character—who for reasons assuredly worthy of them, but incomprehensible to us, have adopted a course of bitter and uncompromising hostility towards Ireland. Disparaging and disrespectful observations concerning the conduct of priests and even of the Bishops of Ireland have been made, and the latter especially have been publicly censured in speeches made in England, and even, as we have reason to believe, in private representations made less unbecomingly but no less unjustly to the Holy See itself. We desire most emphatically to repudiate the action of those to whom we allude; and we protest against it as insulting to that ancient hierarchy and venerable priesthood which have been the main safeguards of the faith in Ireland in the past, and which are still among the chief glories of Christendom. Finally, most reverend lord, while we abstain from making needless appeals or offering uninvited counsels to the Holy See, we desire to express our firm conviction that no misrepresentation, however conscientiously made, or from however distinguished a quarter they may proceed, will ever be successful in inducing the Holy Father to withhold his countenance and confidence from his faithful people of Ireland, who, constant to the noble traditions of their past and adhering as firmly as ever to the faith of their fathers, desire only to secure for themselves and their children the power to conduct their own internal affairs under the shelter of the British Crown in accordance with the wants, the feelings, and the history of their race.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND PUGILISM.

ON Friday, December 9, at a well-known club in the West End, a somewhat unusual boxing entertainment was given before a select and aristocratic company. Amongst others James Smith (champion of England) and Alfred Greenfield (ex-champion), and Samuel Blacklock and R. Baxter, displayed their skill with the gloves; but the principal interest centred in the meeting of John Lawrence Sullivan and J. Ashton. This pair had three capital rounds, the hard-hitting tactics, of the American champion, and the smart way in which he recovered himself, being greatly admired. The Prince of Wales was present, and was exceedingly pleased with the display. Sullivan and his manager, Mr. H. L. Phillips, were afterwards presented to his Royal Highness, who congratulated the former on his excellent display. The Prince of Wales, writes the London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post*, derived a good deal of amusement from his interview with John L. Sullivan on Friday. The meeting between Prince and pugilist took place at a private boxing establishment, the hero of the ring being introduced to the Heir-Apparent after having boxed three rounds with Ashden for the benefit of the Royal visitor. "Take a seat, sir," said John in his deep bass voice, and with a patronising air, at the same time placing his bulky form on a seat close to that occupied by his Royal Highness. "You are from Boston, I believe, Mr. Sullivan?" said the Prince. "Yes," was the reply, "I guess I'm a Boston boy." "Ah, I was at Boston when I visited the States," remarked the Royal visitor. "Well," said John, with a patriotic pride, "if ever you visit Boston again just you ask for J. L. Sullivan, and I'll give you such a show round as you never had in your life before."

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste. It produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

THE DYNAMITE PARTY.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES.

THE *Times* printed on Wednesday, Dec. 14, a remarkable statement with regard to the organization and designs of the dynamiters. The statement was supplied voluntarily by a person whom the *Times* believes to be in a position to know what he asserts and the facts mentioned are held to confirm what has already been more than surmised or indicated through other channels of information. The following is the statement:—

Our informant began by saying that he himself was a Home Ruler and follower of Mr. Parnell and that he disapproved of the policy pursued by the advanced Nationalists, as much more likely to prejudice than to advance the cause of his country. He then went on to state that Dr. Hamilton Williams was now the head centre of the extreme section occupying for that purpose the rooms in Chambers-street, New York, previously held by O'Donovan Rossa, whose successor he is. There he keeps a staff of clerks, and has a fund of more than £200,000 at his disposal, with which "to organize and wage war in the enemy's country." The methods of this warfare are assassination and dynamite explosions—the former directed "against obnoxious individuals" and the latter against property, public and private. Dr. Hamilton Williams, it will be recollected, was the partner and now carries on the business of the notorious Gallagher, who is undergoing sentence of penal servitude for life as a dynamiter. The mode in which Dr. Hamilton Williams seeks at present to carry out his plans is still that of sending over to his country Irish-American agents, but they are no longer sent to act directly, that method having been found "too risky." Their instructions are to organize in London and in the other large towns the immediate instruments of outrage. It is calculated that such instruments can be found among us in any required number for the assassination of our public men and for dynamite explosions, whereas American-Irish coming here as direct agents are found at once to attract the notice of the police, and to become objects of general suspicion. Proceeding on this policy, a man was sent over some time before the Jubilee to arrange for a series of outrages during its progress. He, however, "became known to the police and had to return." A man named Kearney came next for the same purpose, but "the police were on him at once," and he had to escape to Belgium, whence he returned to America. About last April a person, whose name and occupation we withhold at present, but who then had an office in London, and, under the cloak of business, was the chief agent here of the Extreme party, left England for New York, to work with the staff in Chambers-street in planning outrage. With his assistance fresh men were sent to Liverpool having a twofold object—first, to try and form an Invincible Society in order "to assassinate Mr. Balfour and other obnoxious gentlemen who might come in their way;" secondly, to carry out dynamite explosions "as far as possible simultaneously." To help them in their undertaking these emissaries are well supplied with money through the medium of a Paris bank, from which it is drawn as required and brought over here by a special messenger. They have also succeeded somehow in getting 2 cwt. of dynamite stored away secretly in London, and though our informant professed not to know the locality, perhaps the publicity now given to his statement may lead to its discovery. It would seem that this batch of emissaries from Chambers-street, New York, has, like its predecessors, attracted the watchfulness of the police. The consequence has been that they got alarmed and spread over the country. Some have escaped entirely, but some are still here; and our informant, though impressed by the success of the measures hitherto taken to foil their designs, evidently believes that the danger to the lives of Mr. Balfour and other public men still continues. He also believes in the probability of dynamite explosions, and he mentioned incidentally that there was now a powder available which floated lightly on water and yet retained all its destructive properties.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr H G Batten, B
Mr J C Vertannes B
Mr M Adams, B
Lt-Col R O Vyvyan, B Inf
Lt-Col N F Parker, B Inf
Lt-Col V W Tregear, B Inf
Major A W Baird, R Eng
Capt B Duff, B S C
Capt G Adye, B S C
Lieut G Murray, E S C
Lieut E B Barton, B S C
Lieut C B Temples, B S C
Lieut E J Medley, B S C
Surg G A Cones, E
Sub-Conf W Devine, B
Mr M Hammick, M C S
Capt G F Wilson, M C S
Lieut A R Ditmas, M C S
Lieut A L Gallie, Probr, M S C
Lieut W N R Bates, Probr M S C
Sub-Cond W Cames, M
Mr W Vordsworth, Bo
Lt-Col P W Major, Bo S C
Lieut W F Cahusac, Bo S C
Lieut G H Turner, Bo S C
Surg C I W Lowdell, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr A Bewley, B, 4mo
Mr C H Serres, Bo, 6 mo
Mr W H Ackland, 3, 6 mo
Lieut C Cheyne, B S C, 4 mo
Lieut C Davis, B 3 C, 93 days.
Brig-Sur, J E T Aitchison, M D, C I E, B, till May 1, 1888
Surg G F Nicholson, B, 6 mo
Capt E B Ensor, Indian Marine 6 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr F F Handley, 3 C S
Mr G G Collins, B
Mr W D Barrow, 3
Mr R T Pinhey, B
Mr J P Scotland, 3
Col H E Rynes, B 3 C
Lt-Col N I Stewart, B S C
Lt-Col F I Thomas, B Inf
Lieut C 2 Norton, R B Eng
Surg-Maj J E C Ferris, B
Lt-Col H T H Baber, M Inf

THE NAVY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 1.)

ADMIRALTY, 13TH December, 1887.

Royal Marine Light Infy—Capt and Brevet Major and Barrack-Master W E Despard has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request.

ADMIRALTY, 14TH December 1887.

Royal Marine Light Infy—Major ad Brevet Lieut-Col R W F Holt has been appointed Barrack-Master, vice Despard, to Retired List, and has been placed on half-pay.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Dec. 1.)

WAR OFFICE, *Pall Mall*, 16th December, 1887.

Royal Engineers, Col C E Cumberlan, CB, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major-General.

Lieut-Col and Col W Keith, half-pay, retires upon retired pay and compensation.

Lieut-Col and Col H D Crozier, half-pay, retires upon retired pay and compensation, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

Major H P C Dillon retires upon retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut-Col.

India Office, 16th December 1887.

The Queen has approved of the following admissions to the Staff Corps made by the governments in India :—

BENGAL STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants.—Lieut L C Iyer, from the Wiltshire Reg; Lieut A W Cripps, fm the Leinster Regt; Lieut R V Davidson, from the Leinster Regt; Lieut E H Watson, from the Dorsetshire Regt; and Lieut W M Cubitt, from the Cheshir Regt.

MADRAS STAFF CORPS.

To be Lieutenants—Lieut M A Tuite, om the Hampshire Reg.; Lieut T S Johnson, from the Bedfordshire Reg.; and Lieut W N Campbell, fm the Royal Munster Fusiliers.

The Queen has also approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers of the Staff Corps : Col R F Firth, Bengal Staff Corps; Col C Mackenzie, R C Budd, ; and E G Mcogh, Madras Staff Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted a step of honorary rank on retirement :—

To be Major-Generals.—Col R F Firth, Bengal Staff Corps; C C Mackenzie, Col R C Budd; and Col Edmund Ghuznee Morrogh, Madras Staff Corps.

RIFLE.

1st Vol Battn, the Duke of Cornwall Light Infy, Major F A Champion (retired) to be Maj.

2nd Vol Battn, the Duke of Cornwall Light Infy, Capt W H L Clark is granted the honary rank of Major.

2nd (Prince of Wales's) Vol Battn, e Devonshire Regt, Lieut A B Hutchings resigns h Commission.

1st Vol Battn, the Essex Regt, Lit W

NOTICES.

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This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article on health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle, The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

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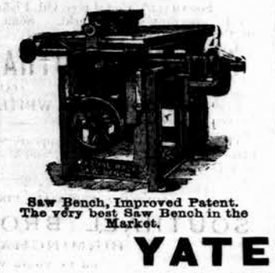

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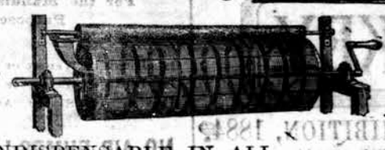

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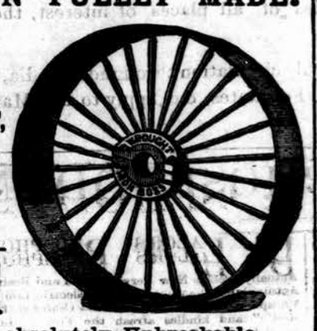

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BASS & CO.'S ORIENTAL ALE.
BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.
GUINNESS'S STOUT.
APPLE BRAND CIDER.

SOLE AGENTS:

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.

ORDINARY GRAVITY.

Trade ▲ Mark

Red Triangle.

This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.

Trade ◆ Mark

Green Diamond.

In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & Co.'s well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT.

Trade ◆ Mark

Chocolate Diamond.

This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.

The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from

MESSRS. LYON & Co.,

Bombay.

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